DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 125 *28 June 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Leaders, Defense Ministers in Moscow AA 1
Kadar, Zhivkov, Jaruzelski Arrive AA 1
Ceausescu Met by Gromyko AA 1
Warsaw Pact Summit Opens AA 1
TANJUG Reports Agenda AA 1
Morning Session Ends AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

RUDE PRAVO Explains East's MBFR Draft [24 Jun] BB 1

ALBANIA

Ramiz Alia Continues Tour of Various Districts B 1
Visit Kukes Cooperative B 1
Briefs Kukes Cadres B 1
Meets Tropoje Cooperativists B 2
Speaks With Tropoje Cooperativists B 5
Assails SFRY at Tropoje Rally B 6
Visit to Tropoje Concludes B 14
Premier Adil Carcani Visits Lushnje District B 16

BULGARIA

Lukanov Departs for Moscow CEMA Session C 1
SFRY's Dolanc, Delegation Arrive 24 Jun C 1
Greeted by Stoyanov C 1
Received by Zhivkov C 1
Protocol on Communications Signed with SFRY C 1
SFRY Macedonian Economic Delegation Visits [BORBA 21 Jun] C 2
Karamanev Meets Poland's Deputy Trade Minister C 2
Economic Delegation Travels to, Returns From FRG C 2
Zhivkov Greets Geodesists Meeting in Sofia [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun] C 3
Zhivkov Receives New Nicaraguan Ambassador C 4
Zhivkov Meets, Honors French Academy Head C 5
Outgoing Soviet Envoy Presented With Award C 5
Appeal for Economy in Using Electricity C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Additional Reportage, Comment on Prague Assembly D 1
Hungarian Meets USSR's Zhukov D 1
Hungarian Delegate's Press Conference D 1
Cuban Delegates Attack U.S. [Havana] D 2
Statements by Romanians D 2
Western Reporting Assailed D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Jun]
WPC Meeting Reelects Romesh Chandra Chairman D 4
Worldwide Press Coordination Body Established D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 23 Jun]
Husak, Others Send Congratulations to PRC Leaders D 6
Czech SR 1982 State Account Being Discussed D 6

POLAND

Lopatka Presents Report to Sejm on Papal Visit G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25/26 Jun]
Daily Interviews Olszowski on Foreign Policy G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jun]
PRON, Social Organization Representatives Meet G 13
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Jun]
Milewski Chairs PZPR Meeting on Law, Order G 14
KPN Leaders Appeal Sentences; Trial Begins G 14

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Leads Delegation to Moscow Summit H 1
Ceausescu Interviewed by Swedish Journalist H 1
USSR Prosecutor General Visits, Holds Talks H 2
[SCINTEIA 25 Jun]

YUGOSLAVIA

Pope's 'Fateful' Talks With Poland's Jaruzelski I 1
[DELO 22 Jun]
Army Chief of Staff Gracanin Leaves for FRG I 2
Economic Accords Lacking in UNCTAD's Final Week I 3
Most Issues Unresolved I 3
'Atmosphere of Waiting' I 3
Nationalism Causing Stir in Kosovo Province I 4
Proposal To Change Flag Opposed I 4
[BORBA 22 Jun]
Four Sentenced for 'Hostile Activity' I 5
KOMUNIST Editors Briefed I 6
Intranational Relations Discussed I 6
Situation 'Improving' I 8
Emigration, Economy Discussed I 8
Zagreb Group on Trial for 'Crimes Against State' I 11
Group 'Inspired by Muslim Nationalism' Charged I 12
Macedonian SAWP Officials Elected, Tasks Viewed I 12
[NOVA MAKEDONIJA 15 Jun]

WARSAW PACT LEADERS, DEFENSE MINISTERS IN MOSCOW

Kadar, Zhivkov, Jaruzelski Arrive

AU271545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1535 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today, Janos Kadar, head of the Hungarian party, arrived in Moscow for tomorrow's summit meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries. Prior to Kadar, Todor Zhivkov and General W. Jaruzelski, heads of the state and party of Bulgaria and Poland, respectively, arrived in Moscow.

It is expected that Erich Honecker, GDR party and state head, Gustav Husak, head of state and party of Czechoslovakia, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and RCP head, are expected to arrive tonight.

Ceausescu Met by Gromyko

AU271844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, arrived in Moscow on June 27 in the afternoon to attend the meeting of party and state leaders from some European socialist countries.

At the Vnukovo Airport, the RCP and Romanian state leader was welcomed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the political bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, minister of foreign affairs; C.I. Marchuk, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state committee for science and technology; and other officials of the host-country.

Warsaw Pact Summit Opens

AU280840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The meeting of heads of parties and states and defense ministers of Warsaw Pact member countries began in the Kremlin today at 1100 hours Moscow time. It is expected that the main topic of the meeting will be relations between the two blocs in the light of the military-nuclear equilibrium.

TANJUG Reports Agenda

LD271907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Three main questions are on the agenda of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries tomorrow. First, there is an analysis of the military and political situation in light of the U.S.-Soviet missile crisis and of the deadlock in the Geneva and Vienna disarmament talks, and in light of the Madrid CSCE meeting. From that there flows another question: The adoption of "adequate" measures by the East European military alliance in order to preserve the established nuclear military balance with NATO. The USSR is expected to lift its "unilateral moratorium" on the deployment of SS-20 missiles. It is expected that these weapons, with agreement of Moscow's allies which has already been obtained, will begin to be deployed in the GDR, CSSR, and Hungary or other members of the Warsaw Pact. This is claimed by domestic information sources. It has also been intimated recently by Moscow news which noted that the Soviet Union "has accepted the NATO nuclear challenge."

The third question that the East European party and state leaders are expected to discuss is "the economic war" which, according to the analyses in Moscow, was intimated by the meeting "of the seven" in Williamsburg. However, in the context of these dominant questions of the military, political, and economic situation which, as is claimed unofficially, were the reason for the summit meeting, ideological problems cannot be avoided either because of the "imperialist crusade" against socialist countries.

The Soviet information sources, which only today lifted the veil of secrecy from the Warsaw Pact summit meeting tomorrow, are quoting excerpts from Andropov's speech at the last CPSU Central Committee meeting. On that occasion he noted that the entire postwar period passed in a "sharp confrontation between the two political systems -- socialism and imperialism -- and that in many respects the future of the world will depend on the outcome of that struggle." According to Soviet analyses, detente is in a crisis and as a result the wheel of history if going back to the period of the years of the cold war in the fifties when the world was divided ideologically and when the need for peaceful coexistence between the two political and ideological-military blocs facing the catastrophe of a nuclear war was being stressed.

According to the conclusions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this requires that the so-called socialists community of nations "close" ranks on the military, political-ideological, and economic planes within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. According to unofficial evaluations here, these are the main reasons for this unplanned summit meeting whose document, containing a mere 600 words, has allegedly already been agreed on. The document will be released at the end of the 2-day meeting. In addition, according to the same sources, the meeting is to replace the present practice of the so-called Crimean meetings that will not be held this year.

Morning Session Ends

AU281138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The morning session of the heads of the parties and states, and the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries, concluded its work after 2 hours, at 1300 hours Moscow time.

The Soviet information media have not yet officially announced this summit meeting, for until now there have been no reports nor announcements about its being held. In well-informed but unofficial Moscow circles it is asserted that the heads of the parties and states will continue their meeting this afternoon, and in the evening the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will host a festive dinner in honor of the distinguished guests.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS EAST'S MBFR DRAFT

AU271228 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 83 p 7

[CTK report: "Reducing the Number of Troops and Armament in Central Europe; the Czechoslovak Delegation Submitted in the Name of the Socialist Countries Draft Summary Agreement At Vienna Negotiations" — passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] VIENNA, 23 JUN (CTK CORRESPONDENT) — AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION SUBMITTED ON THURSDAY, IN THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, A DRAFT SUMMARY AGREEMENT ON MUTUALLY REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT, AND ON RELATED MEASURES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The draft proceeds from a new, simple, and concrete approach to the reduction, with which the socialist states came to Vienna on 17 February 1983 to help get the negotiations out of their impasse. The draft emphasizes that the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe should be started regardless of differing views on the initial numbers of troops of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, because what is decisive is the final goal: reaching equal lower levels of armed forces and armament.

The detailed and extensive draft summary agreement, which was submitted on Thursday, is another significant initiative of the Warsaw Pact states which concretizes and expands the appropriate stipulations of the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983. According to the draft, states directly participating in negotiations should pledge that WITHIN 3 YEARS FROM THE AGREEMENT'S COMING INTO EFFECT THEY WILL REDUCE THEIR ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE SO THAT THE WARSAW PACT AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE IN THIS REGION 900,000 MEN AT MOST, OF WHICH 700,000 WOULD BE MEMBERS OF GROUND FORCES AND 200,000 MEMBERS OF AIR FORCES FOR EACH SIDE. The extent of the reduction of troops of each signatory of the agreement would be determined by his appropriate military grouping, taking into account the principle that each participant in the agreement that has numerical strength in central Europe will substantially participate in the overall reduction of the troops of his grouping. The reduction of troops will also include the corresponding reduction of their equipment. The draft envisages that none of the parties will exceed the agreed equal level, even for a short time.

A separate chapter of the draft agreement is devoted to measures connected with the reduction of the number of troops and armament in central Europe. IT ENVISAGES SUPERVISION OF THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AS WELL AS SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES THAT WILL REMAIN FOLLOWING THE OVERALL REDUCTION. The proposed measures include in particular the voluntary mutual invitation to send observers of both sides to the evacuations and to the reduction of the largest contingents of the appropriate detachments. They also provide for the determination, after the fulfilment of this part of the agreement, of three or four permanent posts on each side to supervise evacuations of troops from, or arrivals in, central Europe, the supervision on the spot of the observance of agreed norms, and the bilateral pledge not to disturb the national technical instruments of the other side's control. The fulfillment of the agreement on deepening trust is also to be ensured by the mutual announcement of certain aspects of military activity, mutual consultations, and the setting up of a joint commission made up of representatives of both sides.

RAMIZ ALIA CONTINUES TOUR OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Visits Kukes Cooperative

AU241310 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Summary] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and his entourage continued today their visit in Kukes District. Today they met with members of the "Hysni Kapo" cooperative in the border area of Shistavec and of neighboring cooperatives. They were welcomed by the cooperative's chairman, Hajdin Mata, and others.

Amidst enthusiastic shouts for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha by those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted them in the name of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha. He congratulated them on their distinguished record in potato growing and other achievements. He pointed out the region's patriotic traditions saying that they have always fought against enemies. "We must therefore defend this freedom, this quiet life and all the prosperity that we are now enjoying," he stated. "But let us not forget," he went on to say, "that freedom is not defended by the rifle alone, but by work, by good results, that we may achieve more prosperity and thus be stronger to defend freedom." He then dwelt on the cooperative's economic problems and gave the cooperativists valuable advice on how to develop the livestock-raising sector, this being an area rich in natural pastures. This requires scientific methods. Since the region is isolated from a prolonged period in the winter months, it is necessary to find new ways of creating additional employment during that season.

"Comrade Ramiz Alia then went on speaking about the problem of vigilance. Vigilance, he stated, is a duty for all our people, but even more so for you who are living here, in the border area, and are directly confronted with the enemy. Let us therefore further increase our vigilance and let us train militarily to defend our socialist country."

Leaving the cooperative, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality and wished the members of this and other cooperatives in the region even greater successes in their work to make life even more joyful and prosperous. Comrade Ramiz Alia and his entourage were seen off amid applause and shouts for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Briefs Kukes Cadres

AU241320 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets With Leading Cadres of Kukes District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 24 (ATA) -- Yesterday afternoon Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the organs of the party, power, economy, mass organizations, institutions and the army of the District of Kukes.

In this meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia was informed of some problems of the work of the party and the economic-social development in the district.

Taking the floor, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on problems of the intensification of the work of the party, so that greater results be attained in all the fields within the shortest possible period of time. He pointed out the need of supporting the advanced and scientific thought and the positive example to be found in this district too. But to realize this, he underlined, the Communists, the party organizations and cadres must be the carriers of the new and its promoters.

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also on the ceaseless strengthening of the unity of the people, the unity of the people round the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, which constitutes one of the major tasks in the activity of the party organisations. The realisation of the major tasks lying ahead of us and the international situation demand a steel-like unity, to cope with them, he said.

For this, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, a concrete work should be made with the people. We should not stop working with them to explain to them the directives of the party, to understand their essence, their political, ideological and economic character. At the work of the party we should fight against red-tape uninterruptedly, by sitting cheek by jowl with the people, because in this way the people become aware of the line of the party. The problems of the unity, he continued further on, should be conceived widely, every action should be considered in the spirit of partisanship, each should manifestate militancy and revolutionary spirit in the task he is charged with, by working with the sense of responsibility, by opposing any alien manifestation that harms the unity ever in the slightest.

In his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also of some problems of the present international situation and stressed the necessity of perfecting the political work of the party with the masses, so that this work be more active, more militant and intensive. In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the conviction that the party organization of the District of Kukes will realise the tasks.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was followed with attention by those present.

The first secretary of the party committee of the district, Sulejman Bushati, thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for the very important advice and instructions he gave and stressed that they will be a great aid in further elevating the work of the party in the district, to realise the tasks in the economic field and other sectors, implementing the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Meets Tropoje Cooperativists

AU251455 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Jun 83

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Arrived on a Visit in Tropoje District - Let's Further Develop the Traditions in the New Conditions of the Construction of Socialism - Warm Meeting With the People in Krume" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 25 (ATA) -- In continuation of the visits in the District of Kukes, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the comrades accompanying him went to the remote mountain region of Has. Krume, the new town amidst the mountains, echoed by the songs and dances of Has. Mountaineers from the 27 villages of the area were gathered there.

Here Comrade Ramiz Alia was welcomed by the secretary of the district party comittee Xhevair Tahiraj, the deputy to the People's Assembly Nazmie Poga and others.

Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially meets with the inhabitants of Krume, with working people of the agricultural enterprise, cooperativists, veterans, militarymen, young boys and girls. A child dressed in characteristic folk costume of the zone presents him with a bouquet of flowers.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a warm conversation with the working people of the agricultural enterprise, cooperativists, and others. He said among the other things:

I was longing to see Has again. When I started for here, Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed me particularly to convey to you his ardent greetings and best regards. Upon my arrival here, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, I noticed the great transformations. Krume has become a greater center, a whole town with new buildings, a new beautiful socialist town.

Has, he said further on, is an area with ancient patriotic traditions. Many brave fighters for the cause of our national freedom and independence have been born and are reared here. The historic past of Has is wonderful. Has stood side by side Bajram Curri in the most difficult times, it stood close to Hasan Priština, Shote Galica and many a lot of great patriots of the Albanian nation were educated in Krume. All these make Has, Krume, you who are loyal sons of these great patriots, loyal sons of our glorious party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, respectful.

The region of Has, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, just as the entire Albania, has also claimed distinction in the national liberation war. Many partisans are born here, the Ceta [partisan unit] and battalion of Has which was led by our respected Comrades Ismail Poga have been created here. You, he said, knew how to carry further the traditions in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland and for the construction of socialism, as well because you were inspired by the ideas of our party and were embued with its new revolutionary thinking. These traditions, which reflect a reality, must be further developed in the new conditions of the construction of socialism, in order to raise higher the inspiring and mobilizing spirit of patriotism.

Then, he continued: You recall what Comrade Enver Hoxha told you when he was here in 1970. He said that the plains of Has and these meadows are a small myzeqe [a region in Albania] and we should make them as much fertile as possible. You, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, have scored successes in regard to the adoption of this advice of Comrade Enver Hoxha, but the possibilities exist for Has to make more progress.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: I greet you on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and wish you ever greater successes, be brave and proud, ardent patriots of Albania, vanguard workers to realise in the best way the tasks set by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. I am going to convey to the Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha all these feelings of love and will tell them that the people of Has, the workers, peasants, cadres, militarymen are loyal and militant, they have and will always put into life what the party says.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was followed with a special attention and was frequently accompained with enthusiasitc cheers: "Party, Enver, we are always ready".

A group of folk singers sang a song for the party. When it was over, one of the singers approaches Comrade Ramiz Alia and gives him a cifteli (musical instrument) saying: "With this cifteli we have always sang to the party that made our life brilliant. In the name of the people of Has, we would like to present Comrade Enver Hoxha with it on occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birth may he live as long as our high mountains."

Enthusiastic Reception in the Bajram Curri Town

The town that bears the name of the people's hero, Bajram Curri, experienced the great joy of thousands of Tropoje people, who came from the zones of Dragobia, Paci, Lekbibaj, from the "Light of the Party" hydropower station of Fierze, from all the district.

Yesterday afternoon, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the minister of finances, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha; and the member of the Central Committee of the party Skender Doci; arrived on a visit here.

Thousands of people, patriots, veterans, workers and cooperativists, military men, young boys and girls, were lined up on both sides of the street from the entry of the town to its center. They burst into enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the district party committee, Bajram Neza; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Jakup Shiqerukaj; and others.

Passing in the main streets Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and wholeheartedly greets the inhabitants, who express their boundless love for the party and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. He embraces the distinguished patriots Ali Niman Doci and Mal Sadiku.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stands in front of the monument of the people's hero Bajram Curri and together with Comrade Qirjako Mihali lays a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party.

In one of the halls of the House of Culture Comrade Ramiz Alia had a short and warm talk with party and power cadres, patriots and veterans, with other working people. "The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha sent us," he said, "to see Tropoje, these brave and strong highlanders. I am very glad that I find you well."

"The people of Tropoje will be always loyal to the party. We are ready to do whatever the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha asks us to, "says the patriot Mal Sadiku.

The people loves the party because it shows them the correct road, says Comrade Ramiz Alia. The party has changed the land, the people, too, who work happily and joyously for the homeland, for themselves and their children, sure of their present and the future.

Yesterday evening the "Valbona" amateur artistic ensemble gave a festive concert in the stadium of the "Bajram Curri" town. Folk singers and dancers from all the district took part in it.

Present were also Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades. The song known in these mountains "Long Live Comrade Enver, We Are With You for Ever" echoed on the stage.

Speaks With Tropoje Cooperativists

AU261404 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jun 83

["Cordial Meeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia With the People of the Zone of Dragobia and Tropoje Village" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA -- Over his stay in Tropoje District, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him, met with the people of the zone of Dragobia and Tropoje Village yesterday.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades were cordially welcomed by hundreds of cooperativists of "Bajram Curri" Agricultural Cooperative of Margega, by inhabitants of the villages Dragobi, Cerrem and Ragam; geologists, sawers, militarymen, young men and women as well as by leading cadres of the party and power in the zone of Dragobia. In a square along Valbona River, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a talk with the mountaineers. The latter acquainted him with achievements on the front of agricultural production. The "Bajram Curri" Agricultural Cooperative of Margegaj in this zone is an economy which not only secures the bread grains, but it delivers its surplus amount to the state. Implementing the instructions that Comrade Enver Hoxha gave in 1970 when he was here, plantations with fruit trees have been created, more arable land than all the region had before liberation have been opened, the grain production has been doubled, that of potato tripled, etc. Last year, they took 30 quintals of wheat per hectare, 50 quintals of maize per hectare, whereas this year, they will take 35 and 55 quintals of wheat and maize per hectare, as well as 60 kg of milk per sheep and 120 kg of milk per she-goat. The cooperative has about 5 times more teachers and 17 times more working people of health sector than all Tropoje had prior to liberation.

Geologists work also in this zone in order to discover and put into exploitation the mineral reserves.

After being acquainted with these achievements, amidst the joy of those present, the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia who conveyed to them greetings of the Central Committee of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha in particular.

In his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, among others, that when one sees concretely the results you have scored, he understands better what great changes the party has brought about in the life of the people. The party was that great force that draw the people from the long-century backwardness and made them live only happy days. In this great struggle of the party and people we see with pleasure that the people of Tropoje, of the highland of Gjakova and your zone occupies an important place. You are a region of great patriotic traditions. Wherever one goes this way an important event has taken place, a monument has been erected. They show that the people have loved as their lives the freedom and independence of the homeland, because they are not used to live in bondage, on the contrary, they have fought and shed blood and they have seen their development through this struggle.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the cooperativists for their achievements and gave valuable instructions to further develop livestock-raising, and especially about the scientific handling of the cow, for the better exploitation of the green pasture, etc.

The inhabitants of Dragobia saw off with love Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades.

In the afternoon, Comrade Ramiz Alia went for a visit to the agricultural cooperative of Tropoje. There, he was welcomed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants and the border guards of this zone.

Here too, he was acquainted with the achievements of the cooperative and the all-round work of the inhabitants and the border guards to sharpen the vigilance and increase the militant readiness as well as the continuous ties of the people with the army. Among others, the floor was also taken by the patriot, Zeqir Halili who said that "our ancestors taught us to defend this land with our life. May Comrade Enver Hoxha live as long as Shkelzen Mountain". Education has assumed a great extension in this zone too, about 100 pupils will finish the secondary agricultural school of this cooperative this year alone.

Then, amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. Coming to Tropoje and to your cooperative, he said, we saw that you have an ardent love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, we saw you preserve the strong patriotic traditions of your zone.

Your cooperative Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, has close ties with the border guards. In regard to the defence of the homeland, our party is abided by the Leninist principle that the state power must be decided by the people and the people should protect it. It is precisely due to the fact that all the people are soldiers, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, that the service at the border is carried out not only by the soldiers in uniform, but it is also a question of all the inhabitants of your zone. To serve at the border means to be vigilant, not to leave an enemy lay foot on the land without being found out, means to carry out all the tasks. The more you produce, he said, the stronger the border will be.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia concentrated on the importance that should be attached to the work with the youth organisation, because it is the lever of the party, its right hand. The youth organisation, he said, should be in militant positions, the party organisation should make it such. The youth, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on, should make it ardent, ready for the cause of the party and people, it should be learned and cultured, master the science, it should be promotor of the new, of the progress.

The cooperativists welcome with strong applauses and with the cheers "Party, Enver, we are always ready" the warm talk of Comrade Ramiz Alia. Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia left seen off by numerous people. "The best regards to Comrade Enver Hoxha from the people of our zone, and tell him that we are always loyal and ready to carry out any task," the patriot Zeqir Halili said to Comrade Ramiz Alia.

"We shall always work and be vigilant, as the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha teach us", said the veteran, Nak Musa.

Assails SFRY at Tropoje Rally

AU251630 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT Jun 83

["Grand Popular Rally at the 'Bajram Curri' Town -- Comrade Ramiz Alia Speaks" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 25 (ATA) -- A grand popular rally was organised in the town named after the hero of the people, Bajram Curri Tropoje District, today at 0930. Attending were thousands of inhabitants of this town, working people and cooperativists, military-men, young boys and girls, etc.

Present were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Finances Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of constructions, Farudin Hoxha; and the member of the Central Committee of the party Skender Doci.

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee Bjram Neza.

Then, amidst the indescribable revolutionary enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. After conveying the cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the beloved leader of party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the inhabitants of this district, he said among the other things in his speech:

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the International Situation

We are building socialism, fulfilling the state plans and carrying out the tasks set by the party in the conditions of given international situations and relations. In this or that way, to this or that degree, these conditions exercise a direct influence on us, so we draw the necessary and take the appropriate measures to cope with them.

As a result of the escalation of the aggressive course of the United States of America and the Soviet Union the international situation is growing steadily worse and charged with new tensions and conflicts. A characteristic of the present exacerbation of the situation is that this is taking place in the period of one of the most widespread and profound crises the capitalist world has ever experienced. This has brought about a recrudescefce of bourgeois violence not only on the internal plane, to contain and suppress the dissatisfaction and revolt of the workers, but also on the external plane, to intensify the neo-colonialist plunder and to capture better positions in the struggle of the imperialist countries for expansion and hegemony. Expressions of this aggressive course and these enslaving plans are the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists, the aggression of Israel, aided and abetted by the United States, against Lebanon, the intervention of the United States of America in Nicaragua, or the support it is giving the fascist regime of Salvador to suppress the people's uprising, and the unrestrained armaments race.

In these complex conditions and difficult situations, Socialist Albania, led by its heroic party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has pursued a principled foreign policy and taken stands which have served to strengthen the freedom and independence of the homeland and further consolidate the victories of our revolution. Proceeding from the protection of the supreme interests of our country and the duty to contribute with all our possible strength to the common struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation, our people have fought relentlessly against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all other reactionary forces. We have been and are in solidarity with the victims of the aggressive policies of the superpowers and have resolutely exposed their predatory and warmongering plans. All our sympathies are with the Arab peoples, who are fighting for their rights against the Israeli Zionists, with the long-suffering Palestinian people to whom the undeniable right belongs to have their own homeland and state.

We are with the peoples of Latin America who want to rid themselves of the barbarous intervention of the American imperialists and the yoke of reactionary oligarchies in the service of Washington. We support the African peoples who are fighting neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation. The Albanian people are following the resistance of the courageous Afghani fighters against the Soviet social-imperialists with close attention and are confident that they will succeed in liberating their country from the foreign occupiers.

The daily struggle of millions and millions of workers and peasants in the capitalists countries against the consequences of the crisis, for their economic and social rights, for democratic freedoms and in defense of what they have already achieved in labour legisla on is very near and understandable to us. The struggle which the working masses of many capitalist countries are waging against the attempts to set up fascist dictatorial systems, as well as their opposition to the armaments race and war preparations on the part of the superpowers have our sincere and unreserved support. We associate ourselves with these efforts because we are convinced that only the peoples, only their powerful struggle can foil the war-mongering plans of the imperialists and ensure a lasting peace.

At the same time our country is open to normal relations and collaboration with all those countries which adhere to the principle of equality and non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and the right of each country to have the social system it desires. The fact is that we have diplomatic relations with about 100 states and carry on a growing trade with tens of others. Our cultural exchanges with the outside world are being constantly extended just as our participation in various international activities of interest to us is increasing.

Good neighbourly relations have been established with Italy, Turkey, and Greece. Our people are happy to see that our efforts for friendship, good understanding and collaboration of mutual benefit with these neighbouring countries have found a positive response there. We observe with satisfaction that progressive opinion in Italy, Turkey, and Greece wants the good neighbourliness between our countries to be stabilized and become every more durable, because we are convinced that this serves the strengthening of peace and security, not only in the balkans and the zone around it, but also in Europe as a whole.

We want to have good neighbourly relations with Yugoslavia, too. We consider Yugoslavia a revisionist capitalist country and build our relations with it, as we have done hitherto, proceeding from this reality. We have adhered to the now universally recognized and accepted principle and practice that state relations are one thing, while the ideological struggle is quite another thing. For our part, the polemic will continue, not only because it has great importance and has to do with a question of principle, but also because it has never been toned down by the Yugoslav side. Yugoslavia has continually attacked the policy and ideology of Socialist Albania, the structure and superstructure of its society calling it an elitist, bureaucratic, stalinist country, etc. in polemics the rights are mutual. Each presents his own ideological, political and economic arguments. In the final analysis, however, life, the reality, proves who is right. And life proves that Yugoslavia is a capitalist country in all directions. Yugoslavia is a market society tight in the grip of the mechanism of world capital, not only through the huge loans it has accepted and without which it can do nothing, but also through the whole mechanism of the capitalist world market which conditions and manages all Yugoslav life.

"Self-administration", proclaimed as "a specific form" of socialism, is only a disguise to hide the capitalist nature of Yugoslav society. As we are seeing everyday, the reality tore off this mask and brought to light the complete decay of this antisocialist theory and practice. The anti marxist system of self-administration has landed Yugoslavia in a profound economic, political and social crisis, a crisis which is more grave and more painful than that of the industrialized capitalist countries.

The antisocialist system of Yugoslavia is characterized by fierce feuds among clans, rivalries among republics, each of which has its own spearate historical formation and its own personality. This has always been a political rivalry for power, a rivalry for the economic domination over the others, a national rivalry to establish the domination of one nation over the others.

With the development of this situation in Yugoslavia, the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, who have outstanding revolutionary traditions, have found themselves worse off than all the others. They have been saddled with all the evil consequences of the system of self-administration and the strife among clans, and their just aspirations and demands have been suppressed with bloodshed.

In our country a new society, a society of people free from any oppression and exploitation, of brothers united by communist ideals has been built. Whether our society is to the liking of the Yugoslavs or not, whether they accept it or speak ironically about it, matters little to us.

We Albanians are convinced from our daily life that the society we are building is the true socialism. This does not hinder us from collaborating with other states, nor does it prevent us from affirming our internal and international policy, or criticizing the capitalist and revisionist societies and their ulcers.

Nobody can force us to deviate from our course. There are political, ideological, economic, social and other differences among states. We do not conceal these things, on the contrary, we talk about them and openly point them out. The Yugoslavs call this interference in their internal affairs, but they forget that they do such a thing against us, as well as against others. The sole difference is that when they speak about others their aim is bourgeois and chauvinist, while ours is not.

Ours is not a chauvinist and irredentist policy, nor does it incite disturbances in other countries, even in territories inhabited by Albanians, as in the case of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia as a result of an injustice of history.

Our policy has been and is a policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of others. Albania has solemnly declared that it has no territorial claims towards Yugoslavia, that it does not want the destabilization of Yugoslavia, that no evil can come to the Yugoslav Federation from Albanian territory, that the internal and foreign policy which our country pursues contributes to the preservation of the freedom and independence of the Yugoslav states.

This the Yugoslavs do not want to understnad or ot point out in their propaganda, because were they to do so, the whole falsity of the Yugoslav stand toward Albania would emerge. And it is precisely this falsity that they try to cover up.

Concretely, where has Albania interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia? Apart from empty words, the Yugoslavs have presented no evidence, no argument, because none exists. Shouls we conceal the history of the Albanian nation so as not to be accused of "interference"? Should we not sing the songs about the glorious heroes dear to all Albanians? Should we not write our history? Should we forget our traditions, our language, our customs? Should we ignore and reject Naim, Mjeda and others? Should we not mention the Albanian League of Prizren and the wars the Albanians waged at that time for the recognition and affirmation of their nation, for freedom and independence, for the creation of their own state? Why should we not speak about Isa Boletini, Bajran Curri and Azem Galica?

We have not renounced our history, our culture and our whole spiritual treasury, and we are not going to do so in the future, no matter how much the Yugoslavs may clamour. No nation, no state and no people that have respect for themselves, their past and their present, have done such a thing. And we see that the Albanians of Kosovo have not done so, either. They have lived and will go on living on their ancestral territories, will always preserve their traditions and their culture, that lofty patriotism, which through the centuries has always made the Albanians stand firm in their determination to resist the storms of history that have burst upon them.

Yugoslavia pretends that the Albanian culture is developing normally in Kosovo. This is not true. The present tendency dictated from Belgrade is that the Albanian patriotic sentiment should be abandoned, because it is allegedly dangerous, and that the culture in Kosovo should assume Serbian-Yugoslav features, that is, be replaced with a decadent hybrid culture. Against their will and under the threat of imprisonment, some writers and scholars have been compelled to support these theses. This we denounce. The Great-Serb chauvinist coercion of the Albanians and their culture must be lifted.

For propaganda and diversionist aims, the Yugoslav leaders formally request the establishment of cultural exchanges with Albania. Cultural relations among different countries are useful, they help maintain good neighbourliness and, in general, create a suitable atmosphere for collaboration in other fields of mutual interest.

We have had cultural relations with Yugoslavia, and especially with Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, such as we have with many countries, but they were arbitrarily broken off by Belgrade, under the pretext that they encouraged irredentism and were means through which Albania was interfering in their internal affairs. Now we have no wish to be the cause for the Albanians of Kosovo to be gaoled because they applaud an Albanian dance or because they read a novel published in Tirana. We have no intention of pleasing those who are seeking the slightest pretext in order to continue to apply the chauvinist policy of oppression in Kosovo and the other regions inhabited by Albanians.

The Yugoslavs accuse us of wanting a "greater Albania" and "ethnic purity", but with our dances, songs and books we incite irredentism and nationalism. But the Yugoslavs are not the only ones who have heard our songs or read our books. The whole world has read them and heard them and no one else has said or says such things about them.

From the time of the creation of the Yugoslav Federative state and the adoption of the Yugoslav Constitution, which divided the Albanians among three republics, they have remained in the most deplorable plight. This miserable plight, this grave situation of the Albanians, has existed throughout all stages of the development of Yugoslavia. However, it became more obvious after the death of Tito. This is a fact. It is also a fact that what some people, who have sold themselves to the Serbs, say that the situation in Kosovo deteriorated after Tito when the Albanians propaganda was allegedly intensified in its direction, is a slander. The situation in Kosovo truly did become worse after Tito, buth this occurred because the oppression and exploitation of the Albanians was stepped up. It was precisely the intensification of their oppression and impoverishment that compelled the people of Kosovo to go out in the streets and openly and loudly demand their rights.

Protests against oppression and impovishment took place not only in Kosovo. Demands for equality and justice were made in the other republics of Yugoslavia, too. In a country where the national problem has not been solved and the economic structure is capitalist, people's revolts are inevitable. If draconian measures were not taken in the other republics as was done against the Albanians, this does not mean that there is less discontent there. This happened because those in the leadership are afraid that difficult situations might be created for the Yugoslav pseudo-socialism and pseudo-socialists.

No concession whatever was made in Kosovo, while the others were handled gently. In this the rancour of the Serb chauvinists toward the Albanians can be seen.

The Albanians are accused of allegedly demanding a pure ethnic entity in Kosovo. But the chauvinists of Belgrade need these pretentions in order to raise the question that the Serbs and Montenegrins are allegedly being driven out of Kosovo. No one drove them but they left of their own accord and went to better place. because Kosovo is poor and has no prospect of rapid development. Now Ribicic is demanding that other Serbs and Montenegrins go to Kosovo. But why is the coming of one group acceptable and the departure of the other group impermissible? Serbs have departed not only from Kosovo, but also from Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, etc., but no one speaks about this. Why does no one say anything about the Albanians who emigrate from Kosovo, and they total many, many more than the Serbs and Montenegrins?

The Albanian population of Kosovo and other regions of Yugoslavia seeks no favours of privileges. It is not seeking pity, either, but only its legitimate and undeniable right. It wants to live in the same political, economic, cultural and social conditions in which the other peoples in Yugoslavia live. It demands that Kosovo be given the status of a federal republic which Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, etc., have. It demands that its assets be used for the benefit of those to whom they belong. It wants to speak Albanian freely, not only at home, but also in the office, in the enterprise, in shops and everywhere else.

The road to the solution of the problems of Kosovo is not that of attacks and accusations against the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania or that of violence and repression, which is pursued towards the Albanians of this region. For calm to be restored in Kosovo and the whole of Yugoslavia, the prisons must be emptied and the Albanian boys and girls returned to their homes, because they have committed no crime, the Army and the punitive police corps must be withdrawn, and the anti-Albanian chavinist violence must be discontinued.

The language of force cannot be used with the Albanians. There must be talks with the Albanians of Kosovo, but talking as equals, and sincerely seeking solutions which they will accept with conviction, conscious that these solutions truly respond to their lofty interests.

It is our desire that the Yugoslav leaders should consider the situation wisely and with cool heads, and do not remain tied up to some propaganda slogans which they themselves concocted alleging that the events in Kosovo have resulted from the actions of a few so-called nationalists, irridentists, or have been incited by Albania and its propaganda. It is to the benefit of the people of Kosovo and all other peoples living in Yugoslavia to look the reality right in the eye and not seek "enemies" where they do not exist. The "enemy" is the policy which Belgrade itself pursues towards the Albanians, and this must be ended as soon as possible.

As for the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we have declared and we repeat that we have not interfered and have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. But we will always raise our voice against the national oppression of our brothers in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. No one can deny us this right. We will also support the demands which the Albanians of Kosovo have presented about the status and the economic and cultural development ot their region, not because they are what we want or to our liking, but because they are just demands and the right of this people.

If our policy and stands are understood correctly, all the possibilities exist to improve Albanian-Yugoslav relations. Why are we finding common roads for the development of trade? This is a good thing. But the roads for relations in other fields are not being found, because the Yugoslavs pretend that we interfere in their internal affairs. But it is the Yugoslavs who have interfered in our country. As to how much and how they have interfered, this is very well known.

A clear reflection and an irrefutable historical document about this interference is Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites". This book is a very great demand all over the world, becuase it helps to know the truth about Albanian-Yugoslav relations, helps to see that bourgeois nationalism and Great-Serb chauvinism have always been the basis of the Yugoslav policy towards Albania and the Albanians.

In their zeal to denigrate Albania, the Yugoslav leaders speak without any basis or any sort of logic. Our people are used to such attacks and know how to ignore them and continue the work for the building of the new socialist life, for the strengthening and prosperity of their homeland, unconcerned by these attacks. Albania is forging ahead and expects no praise from the Yugoslavs. However, the world does not and cannot possibly see Albania and its policy through the spectacles of Belgrade. Those who are realists see how the Albanian people are living and advancing. It is a fact that not only are the anti-Albanian theses of the Yugoslav propaganda finding no response outside Belgrade, but also that they are stigmatized as expressions of a megalomaniacal chauvinist policy dangerous to peace and security in the Balkans. The world says we are right, despite some who measure our progress by the number of cars, horses and donkeys, or fortifications.

Let the Yugoslavs say endlessly and as much as they like that Albania is an isolated, mysterious country, etc. But Albania will never become the country of the drug traffic and drug addicts, will never permit the invasion and corruption of tourism, as is occurring with the phalanges of the American Army and of the Soviets in Yugoslavia. We are not xenophobic. On the contrary, friends, well-wishers and honest people, wherever they come from, are always welcome in Albania.

The stance of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania towards the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia was clearly defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania. This stand remains unaltered. Our country is for good neighbourly relations and for normal collaboration in those fields which present mutual interest. We will make every effort in this direction, but everything depends on the stand of the Yugoslav side towards Socialist Albania and its treatment of the Albanians of Kosovo and other regions.

Dear comrades, the economic, political and moral situation of our country is very sound. During 1982 and during the current year, by putting into practice the decisions of the 8th congress of the party, important successes have been achieved in all fields of social production, in the national income and the fulfilment of the plans for the economic development in our country.

The importance of these successes is further enhanced bearing in mind that they have been achieved by relying solely on our own forces, without any sort of aid or credit from abroad, and overcoming a series of difficulties with which we have had to grapple in recent years.

Here I have in mind the extraordinary drought of the last two years, which has caused real catastrophes for the people in some countries, whereas in our country has been overcome successfully.

Likewise, the successes achieved in the period since the 8th congress of the party assume special importance because they have been realized at a time when the economic crisis continues in all the capitalist-revisionist world, a crisis which has caused us some difficulties in the import-export field, although our people have not felt it at all. Only in Albania there is no stagnation and decline in production, as there is in the capitalist and revisionist countries, but on the contrary, continuous growth at high rates. In our country there is no unemployment. On the contrary, more than 40 thousands new jobs are opened up every year, as against 20 thousand two decades ago. In our country there is no inflation and price rises, but only reduction of prices, such as those which were made last year and this year.

The healthy state and the stability of our socialist economy are even more outstanding if we bear in mind the grave situation in the capitalist countries, and especially in the revisionist countries, like Yugoslavia, Poland, etc, which have debts of 20 billion and more dollars and are teetering on the brink of disaster.

The economic achievements have made the political situation in our country stronger than ever before. It is characterized by the steel unity of the entire people round the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

This unity is expressed in the lofty spirit of mobilization of the whole people to put into practice the line and orientations of the party, to carry out the tasks of the socialist construction and the defence of the country.

The brilliant results achieved in the elections to the People's Assembly, the people's councils and people's courts, which have always been an expression of people's confidence in the line of the party, testified once again to the unbreakable unity of the entire people round the party, to their unshakeable will to march on the course indicated by the party. These elections gave our people's state power, the powerful weapon for the defence of the victories achieved in the construction of socialist society, even greater strength, and made its links with the people still tighter and firmer.

The congresses of the trade unions, the youth and women demonstrated this great unity of the people around the party with particular vividness.

The brilliant unity of our people around the party is becoming ever more highly tempered in the ceaseless class struggle against internal and external enemies, who have always tried and try to dig the grave for socialism, our homeland and the Albanian people. This monolithic unity is that granite rock against which all the enemies have broken their heads and all their plans have been smashed. Against the unity of the party and the people the dangerous plot of the undercover agent of the Titoites, the American and British imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, Mehmet Shehu and his group, was smashed to smithereens, too.

Our social life is characterized by the optimism and moral purity of our people. Under the care of the party, the younger generation of Socialist Albania is growing up healthy, inspired and imbued with lofty revolutionary ideals. The phenomena of moral degeneration, lack of perceptive and pessimism, of mounting crime and such like, which are poisoning the social atmosphere in the bourgeois and revisionist countries and are expressions of the decay and disintegration of the capitalist order, are alien to our country. The superiority of our socialist order, the superiority of Marxism-Leninism, the correctness of the line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are obvious in every direction.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out some tasks which have to do with the realisation of the plans in the sectors of industry and agriculture, the further strengthening of the defence potential of the country, the deepening of socialist democracy, etc.

Visit to Tropoje Concludes

AU270818 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 27 Jun 83

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Wound Up his Visit in Tropoje District — Meeting with Leading Cadres of Tropoje District — ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA) — Yesterday before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with the leading cadres of the organs of the party, power, economy, mass organizations and Army of Tropoje District.

At this meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia was informed of the work of the party in this district on the education and mobilisation of the communists and working masses, for the economic-social development, particularly on the development of agriculture and stock-raising, the targets to be attained this year and over the other years of the five-year plan.

Taking the floor, Comrade Ramiz Alia evaluated the attained results and stressed that they must inspire the people for fresh successes in the future. He pointed out that the advanced example of Margegaj Cooperative must be followed by the other economies of the district, in order to further increase the grain yields, to develop livestock at faster rates.

The organs of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia underlined, must be in the forefront of the struggle to introduce science on large scale production, they must be the driving force of the whole life of the country, must actively activate the advanced people, to back up the initiatives not in words but in practice, adopting the necessary measures to carry them into effect.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the work of the party to solve the social problems.

The prospects, he said further on, are brilliant, because the bases being laid by this five-year plan are sound and strong. Proceeding from this fact, Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed, the party committee and the executive committee of your district people's council must make good preparations for the future, must carry out studies for a harmonious development of economy and culture in the 8th Five-Year Plan, putting into motion the advanced thinking of people.

The present stage, underlined Comrade Ramiz Alia, asks for concrete work with the people, asks for sound organisational measures, and proletarian and scientific discipline at work.

The work of the party should be intensive and active in all the fields. The task of the party is to work closely with the people, every communist should implement and propagate everyday the line of the party, its directives and orientations at work, society and family.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to with special attention and was received with powerful applause.

Taking the floor the first secretary of the district party committee Bajram Neza said that the very valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia will be a great aid for the work of the party in the district to implement the decisions of the 8th congress of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings.

Warm Meeting With the Inhabitants of Nikaj-Mertur Remote Mountain Area

Hundreds of inhabitants of the 12 villages of Nikaj-Mertur area joyfully gathered in Curraj Village, where Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades accompanying him came on a visit. Cooperativists, sawers, veterans, young boys and girls welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia with enthusiastic applause for the party and the beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Leading cadres of the cooperative, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia on the achievements in different fields. Then the floor was given to Comrade Ramiz Alia.

A noble, brave people, with patriotic traditions, loyal to the party and the people's power live in Nikaj-Mertur, said Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Your region, he pointed out, has been poor in the past, because the conditions have been very bad and the anti-people regimes left this region in backwardness. But the people never yielded, they have had a fighting spirit and have manifested their bravery in many struggles. You ourselves put it well, he continued, that in Nikaj-Mertur, the happy days began in the epoch of the party, the real life started after the liberation of the country, just like all over Albania, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the highlanders on the good achievements in the production of bread grains, the development of education and culture.

Our people, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, are linked like flesh to bone with the party, because the party brought freedom to them, made their lives happy -- the party taught us how to make the country progress, opened our eyes to march forward surely, made us invincible in face of any internal and external enemy. The party has realised everything it has said, each advice and instruction of it is to the benefit of the people, the homeland and socialism. Thanks to the correct and farsighted line and policy of the party, today Albania lives politically, ideologically and economically independent. The party works, thinks and fights, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, for better days, to further consolidate Albania with factories and plants, by producing more bread and steel.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions on the development and further consolidation of the cooperatives of the Nikaj-Mertur zone, for the constant elevation of the well-being of the highlanders.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia wished the highlanders always successes marching on the everlasting road of progress.

When we meet and talk cheek by jowl with you, when we see the faith and the ardent love you have for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, your optimism for the future, we are overwhelmed by joy, said Comrade Ramiz Alia. In these meetings and talks we see how strong the people is, how strong the party is.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him visited the museum-house where the distinguished people's fighter of the Albanian League of Prizren, Mic Sokoli, was born and grew up. He went also to the "Light of the Party" Hydropower Stations in Fierze where he met with leading cadres and specialists and had a warm talk with them.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the Minister of Finance, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of constructions, Farudin Hoxha; and the member of the Central Committee Skender Doci wound up the visit to the District of Tropoje.

He was seen off with love and great enthusiasm by thousands of inhabitants of the Bajram Curri town and Fierze who had crowded the streets singing and dancing. He was seen off also by the first secretary of the district party committee Barjram Neza, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Jakup Shiqerukaj, etc.

The visits of Comrade Ramiz Alia during these days to the Districts of Diber, Kukes and Tropoje, his heartfelt meetings and talks with the people raised the enthusiasm and the mobilisation at work to a higher level to successfully realize the tasks in all the fields of the socialist construction and the defence of the country, for the implementation of the teachings of the party and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

PREMIER ADIL CARCANI VISITS LUSHNJE DISTRICT

AU241402 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 24 (ATA) -- The member of the Political Bureau of Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani and the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Lenka Cuko paid a visit to the District of Lushnje yesterday.

Before noon they met and talked with the members of the bureau of the party committee and leading cadres of the district. The first secretary of the district party committee, Sulejman Pepa, acquainted them with the realisation of the tasks in the front of agriculture and especially with the harvesting and threshing campaign and the delivery of wheat as well as with the realisation of the tasks on other fronts of agriculture and livestock for the successful fulfilment of the tasks set by the 8th congress of the party.

In his speech Comrade Adil Carcani evaluated the achievements of the working people of this district and dwelt on the tasks to accelerate the wheat harvesting-threshing campaign and on the problems of the further development of livestock, the further increase of the income and the well-being of the cooperativists.

After this meeting, Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrade Lenka Cuko and the other comrades accompanying them made visits to the hilly-mountainous agricultural cooperative of Ballagat, to the higher type agricultural cooperative of Krutje and in "29 Mentori" State Farm of Lushnje District. There, they were welcomed with love and enthusiasm by cooperativists, mechanisers, other working people of agriculture who applauded and cheered for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Leading cadres of the agricultural economies of the District of Lushnje informed Comrade Adil Carcani and Comrade Lenka Cuko of the achievements attained by their economies in the agricultural and livestock production and especially of the great work going on in this district to crown with success the heat harvesting and threshing campaign. In the agricultural cooperative of Balagat, the leaders of the party and state were acquainted with the good work of the cooperativists during the present campaign. From 30 quintals of wheat per hectare that was planned, they are taking in 25 quintals per hectare. The member of agricultural cooperative of Zgjana are working to get the same yield, whereas in the wheat planted area harvested until now in the "29 Mentori" Agricultural State Farm, 50 quintals of wheat per hectare are taken. The objective is to take averagely a yield of 53 quintals of wheat per hectare in all the area sown with wheat. About 50 percent of the annual plan in milk production has been fulfilled in this farm according to the objective to take 4,000 litres of milk from each cow.

Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the cooperativists and the other working people of agriculture on these achievements on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and personally Comrade Enver Hoxha and gave them a number of instructions for the implementation of all the daily tasks in agriculture and stock-breeding.

Comrade Adil Carcani and Comrade Lenka Cuko took interest also in the living and working conditions of the cooperativists and the working people, their supply with all the necessary food-stuff and industrial goods and articles. In his talk with the working people of the agricultural enterprise Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that while today 50 quintals of wheat, 70 quintals of maize, 17 quintals of cotton, 20 quintals of sunflower per hectare, 4,000 litres of milk per cow etc, are taken here, yields of 60 quintals of wheat, 100 quintals of maize, 6,000 litres of milk etc, must be taken and all the conditions exist for this. Among other things Comrade Adil Carcani instructed the working people of this enterprise to work even more in order to set an example far and wide the country with regard to the high yields and to make their enterprise not only a wheat and maize granary but, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "a granary of grains, meat, milk and other products."

Seeing Comrade Adil Carcani and Comrade Lenka Cuko off with love, the cooperativists, the leading cadres, mechanizers and other working people of this district pledged that they will carry out to the letter these instructions and that they will always strive to achieve ever higher yields in agriculture and stock-breeding.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU271313 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to CEMA, departed for Moscow today to attend the 106th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

SFRY'S DOLANC, DELEGATION ARRIVE 24 JUN

Greeted by Stoyanov

AU241406 Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- Today a delegation of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia, led by the federal secretary, Mr Stane Dolanc, arrived on a working visit in the country at the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs of Bulgaria.

At the central Sofia railway station the guests were welcomed by Minister Dimitur Stoyanov.

Received by Zhivkov

LD242049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (TANJUG) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the Council of State Todor Zhivkov here today, Friday, received member of the Yugoslav Government and Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc who is heading a Yugoslav delegation on visit to Bulgaria.

Dolanc met Bulgarian Minister of Internal Affairs Dimitur Stoyanov earlier today.

The delegations of the ministries of internal affairs of the two neighbouring countries discussed the expansion and promotion of mutual cooperation.

PROTOCOL ON COMMUNICATIONS SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU251832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Communications, led by Minister Pando Vanchev, which paid a 4-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, has returned home. The delegation was received by Mustafa Nazim, president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications and member of the Federal Executive Committee, and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council. Uzeic Cagorovic, president of the communications community in Yugoslavia, and Minister Pando Anchev signed a protocol on their talks. The issues involved in the protocol and its future basic trends will be resolved at future bilateral talks between communications specialists of the two administrations.

SFRY MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISTIS

AU221931 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Sofia -- A delegation of the Economic Chamber of the SR of Macedonia, headed by Blagoj Siljanovski, has arrived on a 3-day working visit to Bulgaria. It is a guest of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade.

The Macedonian businessmen yesterday had their first meeting with Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian chamber, and will later have talks with representatives of the ministries of machinebuilding and electronics, foreign trade, and energy, as well as with the national Agroindustrial Union of Bulgaria.

The stress in all these talks will be on the expansion of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and in this context with SR of Macedonia. Special attention will be paid to establishing permanent forms of economic cooperation, above all in industrial cooperation and specialization.

KARAMANEV MEETS POLAND'S DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU221944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] On 22 June, Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of domestic trade and public services, received Andrzej Bors, Poland's deputy minister of internal trade and services, who is visiting Bulgaria. During the meeting they reviewed issues related to increasing the trade exchange of consumer goods between the two ministries. Measures for expanding the trade exchange and improving the variety of goods were also discussed, as well as the possibilities of further expanding scientific-technical cooperation.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TRAVELS TO, RETURNS FROM FRG

AU251914 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, June 25 (BTA correspondent) - A Bulgarian trade and economic delegation, led by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from June 20 to 24, this year.

The delegation met the minister of economics of West Germany, Mr Otto Lambsdorff.

The Bulgarian delegation visited the provinces of Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg, where its members had meetings with the minister-presidents, Mr Franz Josef Strauss and Mr Lothar Spath, as well as with the ministers of economics and transport. The talks, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, were focused on the possibilities of deepening bilateral economic relations and on expanding the contacts in the field of trade.

The delegation also had talks with the chairman of the eastern committee of the Federation of German Industry, Mr Otto Wolf von Amerongen, and with the representatives of the chambers of commerce and industry in Munich, Stuttgart and Dortmund.

Analyzed were the possibilities for the development of cooperation in the sphere of trade and economy, including within the framework of the mixed companies and the joint initiatives on third markets.

ZHIVKOV GREETS GEODESISTS MEETING IN SOFIA

AU221209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Address by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of State Council, at opening of 17th Congress of International Federation of Geodesists, in Sofia, 20 June, at Lyudmila Zhivkov Palace of Culture]

[Text] Esteemed participants and guests to the 17th Congress of the International Federation of Geodesists: It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you, the representatives of geodesists from all over the world, and to wish you fruitful work and a pleasant stay in our hospitable city of Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I express my sincere gratitude for the great honor accorded me as host of such an important event as the 17th Congress of the International Federation of Geodesists.

Established in ancient times, your profession is still as necessary, respected and appreciated today as it was in the past. You geodesists are always present wherever human genius and activities are inspired by the humanitarian goal of better exploring and more efficiently using the land -- this invaluable and absolutely irreplaceable gift of nature.

With your selfless and persevering labor, you are always among the first to employ human efforts for land development, for a harmonious construction of the production, social, and cultural environment, in which all human beings are living and creating. Your activities are closely linked to the resolution of the global problem of getting acquainted with and reproducing the environment. Although your science is already directed toward space, you are still soundly linked to the ground; your profession is still "earthly" and your aspiration is to serve human progress.

In accordance with this aspiration you have chosen the following subject for the 17th Congress of the International Federation of Geodesists: "The Geodesist and the Development of Territories and Cities." The work of your congress will undoubtedly contribute to consolidating the useful national economic effects of geodesy.

I would like to express our gratitude for the great trust demonstrated in assigning the leadership of your federation for the 1982-84 period to the geodesists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are accepting this honor as an expression of respect for the achievements of the Bulgarian geodesists, of thier science and practical experience. Our country will do everything within its power to merit this trust.

Permit me to share our convinction that the period during which Sofia will be the seat of leadership of the International Federation of Geodesists will be a period of even greater cohesion of the professional efforts of geodesists from all over the world, a period of consolidating and expanding scientific and technical contacts -- for the benefit and for the success of human civilization.

Esteemed delegates and guests to this congress, our state attaches great importance to the role played by geodesy in the economic construction and development of socialist Bulgaria.

A strict organizational system has been created for the implementation of the necessary topographical and geodesical work in exploring, planning, and designing, as well as in building economic and cultural projects in our country. Bulgarian geodesists and land regulators are actively participating in the implementation of our economic and social policy. Without their -- sometimes unnoticed but indispensable -- labor, we could not have built the People's Palace of Culture, where your congress is now taking place. We are justifiably expecting from Bulgarian geodesists and land regulators an even more genuine contribution to our efforts for further intensive development of our country, a problem which, as known, many other countries in the world are facing today.

The army of geodesists numbering thousands of members in an army of creative workers. The multifaceted activities of your federation have convinced us of this fact. Your federation, which was established a hundred years ago, now has about 250,000 members and includes over 50 national organizations. Those, however, who are engaged in creative activities and are producing material values can have no other thought and no other wish than but to fervently protect their achievements from any attempts to destroy them. This is precisely why we welcome your sincere involvement in the cause of peace and the struggle of progressive forces, the struggle of all decent people for the preservation of peace.

I am convinced that the scholarly discussion and exchange of experience expected to take place during your present congress will contribute to the further development and perfection of your exceptionally useful work, which involves great responsibility.

To all of you, the participants and guests to the 17th Congress of the International Federation of Geodesists, I once more wish useful work and new successes in your noble professional work -- for the sake of human progress and for mankind's prosperity. I herewith open the 17th Congress of the International Federation of Geodesists.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

AU241917 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- The newly-appointed Nicaraguan ambassador here, Mr. B. Chavez presented his credentials today.

"Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people denounce the aggressive moves against the sovereignty of free and independent Nicaragua. We express our warmest solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and reaffirm our complete support to the peace prosposals and initiatives of the government for National Restoration, aimed at a free and independent development of the countries of Central America", underlined Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, during the ceremony. He noted that the relations of Bulgaria and Nicaragua set an example of active solidarity and of the political will of two fraternal peoples to join their efforts in the struggle for peace, happiness and progress.

Mr. B. Chavez pointed out that the relations between the two countries are fraternal and that Bulgaria contributes to the strengthening of the Sandinista revolution, a revolution threatened constantly, submitted to pressure and blackmail by the Government of the United States of America.

ZHIVKOV MEETS, HONORS FRENCH ACADEMY HEAD

AU251518 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria received today Mr Jean Guitton, doyen and chancellor-for-life of the French Academy.

During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions pertaining to the further expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-French cooperation in the field of culture.

Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice-president of the State Council, attended the meeting.

[Word indistinct] Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the doyen and chancellor-for-life of the French Academy, Mr Jean Guitton.

OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTED WITH AWARD

AU271834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of the leadership of the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee was held in Sofia, with the participation of Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from our country. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, presented the Soviet ambassador with an honorary award and the golden badge of the committee for his contribution to comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and to the drawing closer together of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

APPEAL FOR ECONOMY IN USING ELECTRICITY

AU241854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions have addressed a joint letter to the leaderships of all ministries, to the managements of all economic organizations and to the leading bodies of all departments and social organizations to adopt measures for the thriftiest possible use of electric power. This task stems from the need to save raw materials, fuel, and energy, as well as to compensate for the damage caused to agriculture by the unfavorable weather conditions.

The appeal points out that energy resources must be effectively and thriftily used in the plants, enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, and transportation sector, as well as in residential areas and in individual households. The letter expresses confidence that the workers' class, the peasant-cooperative farmers, the people's intelligentsia, and the entire nation will accept the appeal and respond to this task, that they will participate with great conscientiousness in the struggle to save energy.

ADDITONAL REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PRAGUE ASSEMBLY

Hungarian Meets USSR's Zhukov

LD232129 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, June 23 (MTI) -- Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and head of the Hungarian peace delegation, held talks with Yuriy Zhukov, head of the Soviet peace delegation, in Prague Thursday. Present were Barna Nagy Sarkadi, general secretary of the Hunagrian National Peace Council, and Mrs Mandorne Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian National Peace Council. The sides discussed issues on the cooperation of the two peace movements and spoke in terms of appreciation about the world peace meeting in Prague.

Hungarian Delegate's Press Conference

LD242248 Budapest MTI in English 1823 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, June 24 (MTI) -- Our special correspondents report:

"We are pleased to see that an open and sincere atmosphere dominates the world peace meeting here, in Prague and real exchanges of views and dialogues are taking place," stated Imre Pozsgay, head of the Hungarian delegation at a press-conference in Prague Friday.

The issue at stake is too important to ignore opinions and comments expressed for the sake of peace and disarmament, pointed out Imre Pozsgay and stated that our delegates, taking the advantage of caucuses, submitted several proposals that promote development. Those dialogues were characterized by sincerity, openness and a mutual respect for each other. It was not emotions but arguments that were confronted and as a result a diversity of views and opinions have come to light.

Speaking about the achievements of the Hungarian peace movement Imre Pozsgay emphasized that every stratum finds its place and role in the Hungarian peace movement and can contribute to the implementation of these important goals.

He stated that the identity with peace constitutes a part of the Hungarian national identity that has developed since liberation, the end of World War 2. Therefore, in Hungary only such a government can enjoy the support of the masses that supports this cause.

"That is why the Hungarian peace movement does not have to find its expression in a polemic with the government but rather in cooperating with it. Our government has good reason to rely on the unity and resolute peace desire of the society. That is why the Hungarian peace movement is united," stated Imre Pozsgay.

Speaking about the Euro-missile deployment, planned to be carried out this year, Imre Pozsgay stated that the Hungarian peace movement and the Hungarian Government have taken a unambiguous stand. Hungarian public opinion rejects the plan designed for the deployment of new missiles in Europe. It is still hopeful that peace can be preserved and believes that there is hope that some solution can be found in the issue of missile deployment.

"We are committed to the resolutions of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Commission of the Warsaw Treaty.

It means that as far as talks are going on no nuclear weapon can be deployed in a country, where there has been no nuclear weapon before. The Hungarian public is one with this stand.

Then Imre Pozsgay submitted a proposal. He recalled that a world meeting of intellectuals was held 35 years ago, from August 25 to 31 in Wroclaw. It passed a decision to hold the first world peace meeting in Paris in 1949. In the spirit of the anniversary the last week of August should be declared the week of security in Europe. The first of September is the international day of peace. The Hungarian peace movement proposes that large-scale demonstrations should be held throughout Europe to protest against the dangers of a nuclear war. Imre Pozsgay announced that Budapest will be pleased to host a conference on security and peace in Europe next year, with the representatives of every country of the continent attending. Gates are open of course, for U.S. peace movements. This conference could pay a fitting tribute to the 35th anniversary of the Paris peace congress.

Answering a question the head of the Hungarian delegation termed dialogues in Prague useful and meaningful. Diverging opinions were confronted but finally every delegate pledged support to the slogan and showed a readiness to do everything "for peace, life, against nuclear war." It was also highlighted by the meeting, who is responsible for what and to what an extent for the increase of tension, concluded Imre Pozsgay at the press-conference.

Cuban Delegates Attack U.S.

FL241630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban delegates to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War have charged the United States with being principally responsible for the arms race.

Professor Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, said that the Cuban people who are well aware of Washington's inclination toward the military option, have been valiantly confronting it since the beginning of our revolution. The Cuban scientist proposed that a resolution be adopted demanding an end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and their delivery systems.

Another Cuban, trade union leader Jesus Escandel, member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Secretariat, said that the Reagan Administration is dragging mankind into war. In his accusation, he stressed that the arms race, encouraged by the United States, dumps its evil consequences particularly on the Third World. Escandel called on the World Assembly to adopt firm measures that would contribute toward putting an end to the arms race and stop aggression such as that occurring in Central America.

Statements by Romanians

AU241901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, (AGERPRES) 24/6/1983 — Romania's representatives continue to take an active part in the debates held in the commissions of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, under way in Prague.

Referring to the disarmament programme proposed by his country, which envisages a stop in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and a passage to a gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles to the complete elimination and prohibition of all nuclear weapons as well as of all the other weapons of mass destruction, the Romanian delegate pointed to the special importance of the manifestation of political will to pass to deeds, to tangible measures of disarmament.

In his address during the proceedings of the commission which debates "The Economic Aspects of the Arms Race and Disarmament", the Romanian delegate brought to the fore the close interdependence extant between disarmament and a new international economic order, and considered that the halting of the arms race and a passage to cutting down military spending would provide conditions for earmarking the necessary financial means to solve the serious questions related to the situation of the poor countries.

Such measures as the freeze of military expenditure and their reduction afterwards should be among the first steps towards lessening the burden of the arms race -- the Romanian delegate said.

Highlighting the importance of lending the whole educational system a worldwide vocation in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace, the Romanian delegate who took the floor during the proceedings of the commission which debates "Education in the Service of Peace and Prevention of the War Danger" said that the World Assembly for Peace should participate in the actions for the preparation of the international youth year, showing growing concern for the multifarious problems facing the young generation nowadays.

Western Reporting Assailed

AU271158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 83 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny article in column "We Comment": "What Bothers Them"]

[Text] When did the readers of the American bourgeois press first learn of the existence of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War? How else but in connection with the blown-up report on the disturbance that occurred in Wenceslas Sqaure Wednesday night (see RUDE PRAVO of 23 June). How did the Italian public learn about the assembly? In the same way as the American. And what about Britain? There either they do not write about the World Assembly or they slander it. We quote, for example, the DAILY EXPRESS: According to this newspaper the World Assembly is "purely an instrument of Soviet propaganda, whose aim is to demoralize the West and lure its citizens to support unilateral disarmament." And in the neighboring FRG? Springer's DIE WELT sings the same song: "Prague advertises Moscow's slogans..." And we could go on and on in this vein. The participants in the assmebly themselves have already taken a stance on this type of "reporting." "The assertion that the assembly is organized, directed and dominated by Communists is an absolute lie," the American Bruce Kimmel said at a press conference held in the Palace of Culture on Wednesday. None of the participants contested his words. On the contrary, they all value the frankness and objectivity of the deliberations. It is typical that this has not found its [illegible] into reports of the so-called big bourgeois news media. In connection with the [illegible]rld Assembly in Prague, they are currently devoting their air time and newspaper columns to something that for them is much more "important." To what? West German publicist Eckhard Spoo revealed it in the course of a session of a group of journalists on Friday, when he spoke about how the so-called big West German press writes about the assembly. "I have noted that it was not interested in the content and conclusions of the World Assembly, but in 'opposition forces' in Czechoslovakia, which have the West's sympathies."

"No one was interested in peace, but all the more so in 'freedom,' by which they mean freedom for people who have the West's sympathies and who are to be some sort of Western bomb within the socialist countries."

Several British women have also come to the World Assembly in Prague, women who are fighting against deployment of the new American nuclear missiles at Greenham Common. Has the British state radio and television corporation, the BBC, already forgotten that not so long ago 23 of these courageous women were sentenced by a British court on the basis of a feudal law of 1361 to jail terms for "disturbing the peace" and that they really were jailed, and that after this an additional 44 women faced the court for the same "offense"? Has the American press perhaps forgotten that this Monday American police arrested some 1,200 persons throughout the country and brutally beat many of them? Hardly. But such information does not suit the organizers of psychological warfare against the World Assembly in Prague. They and those of their ilk simply have a double standard. They blow up the night-time disturbance at Wenceslas Square, which ended with sleeping it off at an antidrunkenness station, into a major event of recent years in Czechoslovakia, and probably regard the harassment, arrests, and jailing of peace defenders in their own countries as a matter of course about which there is no need to talk at all...

There is not much difference between those who are "reporting" about the World Assembly in this vein and those who are persecuting peace fighters in the Western countries. What is it that bothers them about the assembly of 3,000 people from almost all countries of our planet who have come to Prague to discuss the safeguarding of peace and the forestalling of a nuclear catastrophe? This, in its way, was answered by the Austrian daily ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (which otherwise has no special sympathy for the Prague assembly), when it summed up the course of its deliberations as follows: "In the main aspects, the participants in this huge conference in the Prague Palace of Culture are unanimous: The danger of nuclear war is greater than at any time before and the main responsibility, in their opinion, rests with the Reagan Administration and its concept of the possibility of a nuclear first strike and a nuclear war that might be won."

WPC MEETING REELECTS ROMESH CHANDRA CHAIRMAN

LD272340 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A session of the World Peace Council, opened by its Chairman Romesh Chandra, took place here Monday, elected new WPC bodies.

The election of the chairman of the WPC was directed by chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, academician Bedrich Svestka, who pointed to the great significance of the World Assembly for Peace and Life.

He raised a proposal for Romesh Chandra's election chairman of the World peace council. [sentence as received] His candidate was supported by representatives of all continents -- Richard Andriamanjato of Madagascar, Jozef Cyrankiewicz of Poland, Francisco Costa Gomez of Portugal, Phan Anh of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, Severo Aguirre del Cristo of Cuba, Abu Naizar of Palestine and James Jackson of the United States. They all appreciated Romesh Chandra's personal and moral qualities. He is considered to be the symbol of peace, the struggle for independence, freedom and happiness of nations, Vietnamese member of the World Peace Council Phan Anh stressed.

Romesh Chandra was reelected unanimously chairman of the World Peace Council.

The results of the World Assembly for Peace and Life in Prague will be the decisive basis of World Peace Council activity in the future, its chairman Romesh Chandra stated after his re-election.

He noted that national peace movements are growing in both size and wisdom. He pointed out the necessity of their cooperation and unity of action in which the WPC plays the decisive role. We want to continue in the spirit of the world peace assembly and develop the dialogue. The assembly demonstrated the unity of our struggle, the WPC chairman said and stressed that much still has to be done so that the different peace movements take part in the joint actions.

Romesh Chandra pointed out that joint action must be taken this year, the year of Cruise missiles. He underlined the importance of actions in the struggle for peace in Southeast Asia, for sovereignty in Central America, for peace and justice in the Middle East.

The session then elected 38 deputy chairmen of the World Peace Council, among them Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front. It also elected the WPC Presidential Committee, which includes Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. At its following meeting the Presidential Committee confirmed the members of the WPC Secretariat and Bureau.

WORLDWIDE PRESS COORDINATION BODY ESTABLISHED

AU241731 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 83 p 6

["(ZR)"-signed article: "In the Name of 300,000 Journalists; Agreement on Setting Up a Coordination Committee of International and Regional Journalistic Organizations"]

[Summary] The representatives of "the largest international and regional journalistic organizations: the International Journalists Organization, the International Journalists Federation, the International Union of Catholic Press, the Latin American Journalists Federation, and the Federation of Arab Journalists, which represent more than 300,000 professional journalists from all over the world" convened 18-20 June in Prague for the fourth time. Previous meetings had been held in Paris, Mexico, and Baghdad.

"The participants in the present meeting agreed to set up, as a temporary joint body of international and regional journalistic organizations, a coordination committee," which will carry out "in-depth analyses of all problems connected with the protection of journalists, and also accumulate evidence [dokumentovat] on the murders and persecutions of journalists carrying out the duties of their profession." The committee will also "propose measures for speeding up the adoption of an international convention on protecting journalists on dangerous missions," "organize roundtable discussions aimed at protecting journalists with the participation of representative legal and humanitarian organizations," and send investigative groups into areas where the journalists are threatened by uncertainty and danger. Some of the organizations announced that they had "invited representatives of international and regional organizations to participate in such investigations in Palestine and Lebanon," and the newly established committee was instructed to "consider dispatching similar missions into other areas, including South Africa." The committee will closely cooperate with UNESCO.

The Prague meeting also discussed the issues of journalistic ethics and "worked out a document on the basic principles of professional ethics in journalism," which is meant to become the foundation of national and regional codes of ethics.

The meeting also discussed the UNESCO declaration on the main principles on the contributions of mass communications media to consolidating peace and international understanding, developing human rights, and fighting against racism, apartheid, and warmongering. The meeting affirmed its support for the declaration, stressed the need to thoroughly analyze the practical results of its implementation, and spoke in favor of helping UNESCO organize a discussion on this implementation.

The meeting expressed satisfaction with the implementation of principles of the new information order contained in the above document and welcomed the establishment of the Latin American Agency for Special Information Services, an independent Latin American agency, which is planned for this year. The agency's task will be to ward off the information imperialism of Western press agencies."

The meeting heard a report on the economic and social conditions of journalists; stressed the need to further cooperate with UNESCO for improving knowledge about the journalists' working conditions, especially in connection with the new technology in the information sphere; and "reaffirmed the decision to protect the economic and social interests of journalists and press workers."

HUSAK, OTHERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC LEADERS

LD201736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on his election to this post. Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, has sent congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on his reappointment to this post. At the same time, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent congratulations to Peng Zhen chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, on his election to this post.

CZECH SR 1982 STATE ACCOUNT BEING DISCUSSED

LD272213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The Czech National Council convened this afternoon in Prague for its ninth session. Here is Vaclav Klement from the debating hall:

The deputies are today discussing the state final account of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1982. The session is being attended by members of the Czech Government, headed by Premier Josef Korcak.

Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, opened the session by introducing the new ministers, and wished them every success in their work, The presentation on the state final account for the republic was presented by Jaroslav Tlapak, minister of finance. He stated that last year the economy managed to cope with the restricted possibilities for consumption of energy and raw and secondary materials. Public sector production has risen, relative savings in material costs reached Kcs 2 billion, and, contrary to expectations, it proved to be possible to make a substantial reduction in our foreign currency debt.

Income and expenditure of the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic was balanced. The balance sheet ended with a slight surplus.

In addition to these main features, Minister Tlapak emphasized, there exists considerable room for improvement, and many problems. Despite the considerable social funds invested in financing science and technology -- last year this amounted to Kcs 4 billion -- there is still no fundamental improvement in the situation as far as concerns boosting quality and improving the technical level of products. We have great reserves in material stocks, mainly in manufactured products. In organizations administered by the government, these reserves amount to about Kcs 145 billion. If it were possible to speed up their turnover period by just a single day, this would represent a gain of more than Kcs 1 billion.

Minister Tlapak devoted a major part of his address to social consumption, on which we spent Kcs 98 billion last year. As he pointed out, for each Kcs 100 of income in wages, a further Kcs 57 is provided, on average, from social funds in the form of spending on health, education, culture, social provisions, family welfare, care for mothers and children, and other purposes.

Minister Tlapak went on to speak about the people's high standard of living, which was maintained last year. The internal market is, on the whole, balanced, even though, as he pointed out, it could not be said that there is a permanent, adequate supply of high-quality, fashionable and technically-advanced products, particularly as far as industrial goods are concerned. The government is making major efforts to ensure that the high demand for goods is satisfied in the required quantities and range.

After Minister Tlapak's presentation, the Council rapporteur, Deputy Miroslav Mrazek, took the floor and recommended that agreement be expressed with the state final account of the Czech Socialist Republic as presented.

Now a debate is going on in the Czech National Council, in which so far some 10 deputies have asked to participate.

LOPATKA PRESENTS REPORT TO SEJM ON PAPAL VISIT

LD241345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Jun 83 p 2

[Government report on visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, delivered by Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka in the Sejm session on 24 June]

[Text] Citizen Marshal: May it please the house. Early yesterday evening the second visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland, which began on 16 June, came to an end. This was a visit by the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church and the head of the Vatican State. The pope was in Poland at the invitation of the supreme authorities of the PPR and the Episcopate of Poland. The pope visited Warsaw, Niepokalanow, Czestochowa, Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw, St Anne's Mount, and Krakow. On 23 June, the last day of his private stay in Poland, he was in the Tatra Mountains so dear to him. On 17 June in the Belweder John Paul II met Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and other prominent figures of Polish political and state life, as well as Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth activists and activists of associations of Catholics and lay Christians.

On the evening of 22 June, the second meeting between His Holiness John Paul II and Chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was held at the Wawel. The meeting took place at the pope's initiative. During more than 1 and 1/2 hours of face-to-face talks, the exchange of views, fruitfully initiated on 17 June in the Belweder, was continued. Hope was expressed in the communique on this meeting that the second visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland would contribute to a peaceful and prosperous development of social life in our country. It was also acknowledged that further contacts between the Holy See and the PPR would serve the good of the state and the Church. The world dimension of the visit was also stressed, and the hope was expressed that the visit would help consolidate peace in Europe and the world.

The meeting in the Belweder and the Wawel were a hopeful sign of the second papal trip to Poland. In all the places he visited, the pope was met and seen off by leading representatives of the state authorities as well as by clergy and the faithful.

Crowds of the faithful appeared for the meetings with the pope. It is estimated that over 6.65 million persons took part in religious ceremonies presided over by the pope. Crowds of many hundreds of thousands greeted John Paul II along the route as he passed. Polish television and radio transmitted extensive live reports on the visit. It was also reported by the central and local press. The visit also aroused broad interest in the world. About 1,000 foreign journalists passed it on to hundreds of millions of people, listeners, and readers all over the world.

Unfortunately, the majority of Western journalists sent out reports that distorted the course and contents of the visit. This was evident and endemic to such a degree that on 21 June the papal press spokesman was compelled to issue a communique in which he stated that -- and I quote -- certain international mass media seem to interpret the visit and words of the pope in the context of intentions of a political nature. He also stated that -- and again I quote -- nothing could run more counter to the intentions of the holy father.

First and foremost the visit was a religious pilgrimage. Its aim was to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora shrine and to crown several images of our lady, to underline the significance of the sainthood of Father Maksymilian Kolbe and to announce the beatification of the monks Rafal Kalinowski and Adam Chmielowski and the nun Urszula Ledochowska. The pope also referred to the 300th anniversary of the victory at Vienna of Jan Sobieski.

The visit also had a broader dimension -- both domestic and international. It also touched on matters of mutual interest to the PPR and the Holy See. It was an organizational undertaking on an enormous scale. It called for the efforts of hundreds of thousands of people, both the employees of numerous enterprises, the Citizens Militia, the forces of order, and of the clergy and large numbers of the security services of the Church. It was a great test of efficiency for transport workers and employees in trade, the health service, the Post Office, and the other public services. In illustration of this I would like to report that from 16 to 22 June the health services provided first aid for 28,120 persons who participated in the meetings with the pope. The ambulance service provided 3,842 persons with aid. Of these, 703 persons were hospitalized.

Sadly we have to note that there have been four deaths among the pilgrims and several miscarriages. Eight hundred and twenty children, lost during the meetings with the pope, found their way to the child centers organized by the Citizens Militia. The Polish State Railways made 654 additional local trains and 258 trains on inter-city routes available for the pilgrims. The Polish Motor Vehicle Transport Company (PKS) used 2,260 special buses to ferry the pilgrims. All organizations and persons who have contributed to the atmosphere of efficiency and dignity surrounding the visit are cordially thanked by the government. Special thanks go to the functionaries of the security service and the militia for an effective and well-mannered way in which they ensured the safety of the pope, his retinue and millions of participants in the meetings with his holiness.

The extensive cooperation between Church and citizens on the one hand and these services on the other deserves a special mention and recognition. The great concern of the authorities for an efficient organization of the visit received the approval of our dignified guest. These was also an extensive and positive response from the public. The preparations for the visit were long and painstaking. The visit gradually took shape, during the course of the ever closer cooperation between the state authorities and the authorities of the Catholic Church in Poland and the Holy See. The visit was the culmination of this cooperation. It would ill become me if I were, in this context, to fail to emphasize the great contribution made by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, and also by the representatives of the Church in the joint commission.

And now a few words of recollection. Bidding farewell to the pope on 10 June 1979, Primate Stefan Wyszynski expressed the hope he would again meet him in the fatherland. The 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora, marked in 1982 and 1983, provided the opportunity for the second visit. In 1981, the Polish Episcopate had the initiative to invite John Paul II to the festivities marking the 600th anniversary. The state authorities examined this initiative and on 14 June 1982 confirmed -- in a PAP communique -- their, and here I quote -- invariable position that the Polish pope would be a cordially welcomed guest in the land of his forefathers.

At the same time, the state authorities stated that the date and the program of the visit required -- just like in any other state -- the necessary agreements among the PPR government, the Holy See and the Episcopate of Poland. The reason for this was that the state authorities believed that the visit of his holiness should pass in a manner commensurate with its importance -- useful to the nation and the stability of the state; safe and undisturbed by anything.

The visit should strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world. It was stated that for the visit to take place, appropriate sociopolitical conditions, which depend upon the progress of normalization, in Poland, were essential.

The PAP communique I have mentioned went on to say that the state authorities were making and would continue to make active efforts toward normalization and that they had the will to continue the constructive cooperation with the Church for the good of the fatherland.

On 19 and 20 July 1982 Jozef Czyrek, the then Polish foreign minister, paid a visit to the Vatican to discuss preparations for the visit.

In a speech in the Sejm on 21 July 1982, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated -- and here I quote -- that the Polish Government would do everything necessary to insure that John Paul II's visit to Poland could take place in the following year, within the framework of the anniversary celebrations in Jasna Gora in Czestochowa, which would last until September 1983.

On 9 October 1982 the premier also said in the Sejm that the date and the advanced stage of preparation for the visit were reflected in the working accords of the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives and that the government was ready to have these accords finalized. This could take place during a meeting between the primate of Poland and the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This meeting took place on 8 November 1982. The communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting states that the premier and the primate had accepted the provisions of the preparations for the second visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland during the following year and that the Polish authorities and the conference of the Episcopate of Poland would officially invite his holiness to visit Poland on 18 June 1983.

The provisions that have been mentioned stated that it was the joint intention of the state and Church authorities that the visit would bring about lasting benefits both to the Church and to the whole society and the state. The state and Church authorities pledged to cooperate during the preparations for the visit and during the visit itself, so that it would be conducive to what currently was the most important matter both for the state and the nation -- reconciliation among Poles, national accord and normalization.

During another meeting between the premier and the primate on 9 March 1983 it was stated that there was progress in the direction of stabilization of social life and rejuvenation of the economy. Concern was expressed jointly that these tendencies should be strengthened.

The communique issued at the end of that meeting gave precise dates of the visit: 16-22 June 1983. It was the Church that proposed to move the date of the pope's arrival from 18 to 16 June. Later on, during other talks, it was agreed that following the conclusion of the official visit the pope would stay in Poland for another day -- 23 June -- privately.

Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, in his letter of invitation to the pope sent on 21 March 1983, expressed the conviction that -- just as the announcement of the visit itself -- the good preparation for the visit and, especially the visit and its results, would be of benefit to the fatherland, the socialist Polish state, national accord that has been initiated in the country, and to the further normalization of state-Church relations. He also voiced the expectation of the state authorities that the visit would be conducive to the efforts of nations in Europe and the world to maintain peace, end the arms race and prevent a nuclear disaster. The Episcopate of Poland also sent an appropriate invitation to the pope.

On 21 April 1983 the pope informed the chairman of the Council of State that he accepted the invitation with satisfaction. At the same time, he expressed a wish, full of hope, that his second visit to Poland should, above all else, serve religious ends -- the reason it was planned in the first place.

I also trust, the pope wrote in his letter, that the visit will be conducive to greater common good, so much desired in all the fields of spiritual, moral, social, and economic life. And what is more, it will serve the further development of relations between the state and the Church, and between Poland and the Holy See. During intensive preparatory work for the visit important organizational and financial decisions were made, decisions concerning cooperation between the Citizens Militia and Church officials and concerning radio and television transmissions of the pope's visit.

It is worth noting that in all, Polish television transmitted over 40 hours of events where the pope was present. Polish radio also reported the ceremonies for over 40 hours. The entire Polish press wrote extensively about the visit.

From March 1983, joint intensive preparatory work was in progress in all voivodships, towns, and villages that were on the route of John Paul II's second visit to Poland. Appropriate activity also took place in voivodships where masses of the faithful went to meet the pope. Additional direct contacts also took place between the PPR Government and the Holy See, including in March 1983 when Jozef Czyrek held talks inthe Vatican concerning the visit. In mid-April 1983 a delegation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, led by Deputy Minister Konrad Straszewski, visited the Vatican. It had talks with heads of the Vatican security service, and with the deputy chief of Italian police.

From 30 May to 4 June this year, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, paid an official visit to Warsaw. He had important talks with the minister of foreign affairs on the pope's upcoming visit. He was received by the chairman of the Council of State, and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On 6 June 1983, during another meeting between the premier and the primate, a general review was made of preparations for the pope's second visit to Poland, and it was stated that these have been completed.

Once again the common conviction was expressed that the papal pilgrimage will serve the good of the homeland and of the Church. Also, hope was expressed that it would be conducted in an atmosphere of calm and dignity, indispensable to this great event.

Speaking at the end of the 12th PZPR Central Commiteee plenum on 2 June 1983, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski said: "We expect that the historical evetns of this month will be dominated by benefits accruing for the people, the state, our fatherland, and the cause of peace.

Honorable Sejm, today it is still too early to sum up the benefits accruing from the papal visit. The government has not as yet been able to agree on a collegial view of this important event. This is because the papal visit requires a comprehensive, in-depth analysis. We will have to wait for the full evaluation of its results, closely observing both the future reactions of our people and the Church as well as of foreign countries.

At the same time, the great importance of the visit does not allow the government to fail to inform the Sejm about it right now. In this connection I will share with you only a few ad hoc reflections.

That John Paul II's second visit has materialized is a greatly positive value, which means that the government did correctly evaluate the actual progress in the process of national agreement and revival and that it was right about the state of the state-Church relations. The required conditions for the materialization of the visit were met.

In this connection it is worth recalling that numerous influential circles in the West were clearly against the papal visit. The stand of these circles is well illustrated by the statement made by West European parliamentarian Jan Gawronski, who wrote this in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 7 June 1983: "The pope's second visit in Poland may prove to be harmful to the Polish people and to the values represented by the West." That is why he advised the pope not to make this visit.

However, the papal visit not only did take place at the agreed time and in the agreed form, but, in general, it also took place in an atmosphere of universal interest, calm, and dignity.

This was the case despite the attempts that the forces of underground opposition in Poland, persistently encouraged by Western radio stations broadcasting in foreign languages, made on several occasions in order to use religious gatherings for their infamous political aims.

In the face of the reservations and criticism of the visit that were frequently displayed by various circles in the West, the brave decision to carry it out is all the more worthy of respect. In this way, the Holy See made a significant contribution to improving international relations and to the cause of peace, of which John Paul II is an ardent spokesman. The pope paid a visit to the PPR which has always been in the frontline of the struggle for peace and which resolutely wants to continue to walk the road of socialism in close cooperation with her allies and neighbors.

The visit once again reaffirmed the concordant stand of Poland and the Holy See regarding the inviolability of the existing Polish frontiers. It was an impressive opportunity to manifest the Polishness of the western and northern lands and the achievements of Poland on those lands. It reaffirmed their centuries-long Polish character. It showed that there are no differences among Poles on this issue. All this represents a fitting answer to the revanchist forces that have become so animated lately in the FRG.

The visit demonstrated once again the convergence of the attitudes of Poland and the Holy See on an issue of greatest significance for mankind at present: the issue of peace and of preventing the arms race and a nuclear catastrophe. It confirmed that international dialogue and peaceful cooperation constitute the sole way of solving the expanding world problems. It also reaffirmed the agreement between Poland and the Holy See that a sovereign Poland is needed in its due place in Europe and in the world.

Poles noted with attention and satisfaction the pope's emphatic statements concerning the decisive role of their sovereign state for the life and normal development of the nation. It is with satisfaction that we are aware of the convergence of views of a decisive majority of the nation, of the PPR authorities, and of the pope that the nation has, above all, to live and develop on the basis of its own resources, that the necessary moral rebirth is conducive to this development, and that it is necessary to develop and consolidate the cause of national accord and strengthen peace in Poland.

One ought also to receive with satisfaction the papal praise of solid work, which serves to multiply goods and promotes the self-realization of the human employee.

I believe that the words the pope uttered yesterday during his farewell speech will be deeply imbedded into the hearts and minds of every citizen. Let me recall his words: I wish to stand alongside every working man. I wish that the moral order appropriate to this area of human life would be inscribed in this work, so that everyone will be able, in complete internal peace, with human rights guaranteed and the dignity of man and his labor respected, and in mutual trust, to find and deepen the meaning of the fundamental human calling embodied in human labor. This is a sense that, in its turn, is the deepest and most effective force mobilizing man from within. Nor can I fail to quote the pope's wish that, and I quote, man will find himself through work and through it come to serve others and the good of his own country. The course of the visit demonstrated that the realistic stance of the heads of the Catholic Church in Poland and of a large portion of the clergy has the approval of the Holy See. This stance concerns the lasting cooperation between the Church and the socialist state.

Anyone wishing only to discern a convergence or concurrence of views and attitudes between the PPR authorities and the statements made by the pope during his second visit to our country would not be facing reality. There are differences that everyone can see, natural and understandable differences. It was not those differences, however, that set the dominant tone of the visit. There is also a broad area and hierarchy of assessments, feelings, and historical and philosophical statements that demand to be studied and perhaps even polemicized and disputed. But this is a different plane, and is not part of the task of a government representative presenting a report to parliament to consider.

May it please the house: The second visit to Poland by John Paul II was the fruit of consistent implementation by the government of the constitutional principles of the religious policy of the PPR. These principles are relevant today and will remain so, for they pass the test of history. The principle of the equality of citizens, irrespective of their persuasion and convictions, will continue to be consistently implemented. In accordance with an age-old tradition, the state will respect and protect the freedom of conscience and creed of all citizens -- Catholics, members of other denominations, and nonbelievers. The state, in line with a fixed practice, and with the Constitution and the laws, will ensure the freedom of the churches and religious associations to perform their religious functions. However, it will not approve the cases, which unfortunately do occur, in which this freedom is abused to ends contrary to the legal order and the vital interests of the nation and the state. We count very much on such cases not occurring, following the successful papal visit and the conclusions that stem from it.

The PPR is a socialist, secular state and it will remain so. The principle of separation of church and religious associations from the state will be observed. This is the common weal of all citizens, believers and nonbelievers. The secular nature of the state is a democratic and progressive value that ought to be respected by all. It is a matter for the state and, at the same time, for the Church to see that the forces opposed to socialism do not exploit religion as an instrument of political struggle against the constitutional authorities.

The state will continue to extend uniform treatment and to do justice to the status of the individual persuasions, bearing in mind their numerical strength, traditions and contribution to the general achievements of the nation, to the national culture, and their role in Poland's relations with foreign countries. It will continue to pursue the policy of developing and consolidating normal relations between itself and all the churches and religious associations, cooperating with them in all areas where this is possible and desirable. It will be guided by a concern for the achievement of generally acknowledged values. The government is aware that, as Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in the Belweder on 17 June, and I quote, the Catholic Church occupies a special position in the Polish community, linked on many levels with the past and present of our nation.

May it please the house: Deriving for Poland all the benefits of the second visit to his homeland of the Polish pope does not just depend on the efforts of the Sejm, the government, and other state organs. In this the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the clergy have a good deal to do. The role of those associations in which lay Catholics and Christians are assembled is no small one. There are considerable expectations of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, its links and participants. The key to the achievement of the national accord and rebirth, which are so desired, lies in the hands of the citizens. John Paul II was right a hundred times when he stated, and I quote, Poland is the common good of the whole nation, and all her sons and daughters must be open to it, for such a good demands the genuine effort of the whole of society.

While I am dealing with farewell speeches, permit me in conclusion to cite an excerpt from the speech of Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, who stated yesterday: We are of the opinion that all differences of world-views, of stances and views, must give way when issues of supreme importance are at stake -- the peaceful existence of the nation, the existence of its state, the inviolability of its borders and the satisfaction of the needs of its citizens. The degree to which these truths are assimilated by every citizen and to which they are practiced in everyday action will be the yardstick of the beneficial influence of the 8-day visit to Poland by John Paul II, which ended yesterday.

DAILY INTERVIEWS OLSZOWSKI ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU241453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Adam Stanek interview with Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs: "We Are Solving Our Affairs in Accordance With Our Interests"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Adam Stanek] The general conviction exists today that the world has found itself on the edge of deadly danger. The need to save peace is being expressed more and more loudly. However, the United States is rejecting the Soviet disarmament proposals. Despite the antiwar and antinuclear movements which embrace wide circles of people, the United States intends to deploy new Pershing and cruise missiles in the FRG, among other places, which also threaten Poland. Many people are being seized with pessimism....

[Stefan Olszowski] The threat of nuclear extermination should not be examined in the light of fatalistic pessimism, but in the light of the need to make a collective effort to prevent it. The threat to world peace is a fact worrying all sensible people the world over. Nuclear conflict cannot be an instrument of politics. But willingness to understand this is not evident everywhere.

Over the last few decades the historically-shaped balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, has been a factor of peace in a world which is divided into opposite camps. The questioning of this balance by the current American Administration and the striving of the United States to win a dominant role in the world is the principal cause of the present tension. The United States and NATO are seeking to achieve this objective through the imposition of a new stage of the arms race against the socialist countries. The introduction into Europe of a new generation of U.S. cruise and Pershing II intermediate-range missiles is meant to play a significant role in these plans. The deployment of these missiles would pose a great threat to the nations of Europe, would mean an increased risk of a nuclear war, and would bring about a qualitative change in the threat to the security of the socialist countries, including Poland. That is why Poland's stance cannot be missing from the voices sounding the alarm.

[Stanek] Have the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on disarmament and arms limitation issues reached a stalemate despite the USSR's flexible stance?

[Olszowski] The Soviet striving for agreement is unfortunately encountering an unyielding U.S. striving to gain a unilateral advantage in negotiations. This is an unfeasible goal.

The Warsaw Pact states have come up with a constructive alternative in the declaration adopted in Prague by the Political Consultative Committee last January. New proposals and calls for freezing armaments and undertaking real negotiations on arms reductions have recently been voiced by Y. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, by the Soviet Government in its 27 May statement, and by Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, when he spoke at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet.

[Stanek] Can the antiwar and antinuclear movements in the West exert greater influence on the governments of NATO countries?

[Olszowski] They can and they should. For they are becoming stronger and stronger and are gathering up people with various convictions and political orientations.

Churches, including the Catholic Church, are coming out in defense of peace and against armaments and nuclear war. Pope John Paul II has raised this matter of greatest importance for mankind several times. Men of learning are against the nuclear threat. The disastrous effects of nuclear war for mankind are depicted in a USSR Academy of Sciences report. The horror of it is also shown in a document prepared by the Vatican Papal Academy.

A highly representative World Assembly for Peace and Life has just commenced talks in Prague, grouping representatives of social forces from all continents.

This growing mass protest movement has not yet sobered up the cold-war politicians in the West. The leaders of the main capitalist states assembled in Williamsburg hurriedly rejected the serious Soviet proposal and lent their support to the United States' armaments policy and its plans to introduce new death-dealing American nuclear arms to Europe. This has been confirmed by the NATO Council in Paris, which shows that the NATO states are strengthening their confrontational course.

These are the realities of the international situation.

Alliance With the USSR Is a Question of Intelligent Choice

[Stanek] Reality is sometimes confused with the often-used concept of "geopolitics." This concept is set against the concept of raison d'etat. Elsewhere, the antinomy "state-nation" is used as if the interests of society are being set against the interests of the state.

[Olszowski] This is deeply wrong and short-sighted. For the state is the supreme commodity of the nation. Deprived of the state, the nation cannot develop correctly, nor can it use its full creative potential. When people lack their own state, they have to recoup their faithfulness to a national identity by means of immense sacrifices and suffering, which our nation experienced to excess during the period of the partitions and the Nazi occupation. The weakness of the state authorities and the failure of citizens to properly value the affairs of their own state were some of the most important reasons why the First Republic of Poland fell.

This extremely painful lesson of history should be an ominous reminder to all us Poles and to all our nation that it is necessary to care for our own state, exercise concern, and strengthen, guard, and defend oneself to the limit. It is also necessary to defend oneself against internal forces which would like to weaken and dismember the state. The nation's sovereign existence is only possible in the shape of statehood.

In 1918 Poland returned to the political map of Europe. This was possible thanks to the unbreakable will of the Polish nation and thanks to the favorable structure of external factors: the defeat of the central powers and the fall of Russian czarism, overthrown by the victorious October Revolution. This revolution has changed the shape of the world. It has also created the basis for establishing relations with our eastern neighbors, with the nations of Russia, the Ukraine, and Belorussia, on new principles.

The aggression of fascist Germany brought about an occupation lasting over 5 years during which the Hitlerites systematically carried out the plan to biologically exterminate the Polish nation. The total annihilation of the Polish nation was contained in the plans of the Third Reich. Poland regained its freedom and sovereignty at the cost of the lives of 6 million of its citizens.

Today is another anniversary of Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's victory over Nazism was of decisive importance for the rebirth of Poland. The Red Army and the Polish Army, which was formed on Soviet territory, saved the biological existence of our nation by bringing liberation. It was for our freedom, for our survival, and for our rebirth within new and just borders that both Soviet and Polish soldiers died. They died for Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow, and Wroclaw. The entire nation was fighting in various formations and at various fronts, but the Polish Army was the main representative of the fight of the whole nation. We have to keep this in mind, as this is the cornerstone of our raison d'etat.

People often speak today of "geopolitics," of Poland's "geographical conditions." In fact, two different matters are being confused here: Attempts are being made to counterpose facts about Poland's geographical situation and fundamental political interests of the state and nation. It was exactly the years of struggle, with special reference to the experience of Nazi occupation, that provided the groundwork for a new long-term understanding of the supreme interests of the state and nation on the basis of a friendly arrangement of relations with our Soviet neighbor. The understanding that the Polish raison d'etat can be strengthened and is actually being strengthened by its geopolitical situation is a great achievement of the Polist leftwing. This is the first time that our "geopolitical situation" under the new sociopolitical system has given Poland a calm national existence.

[Stanek] It is not only the leftwing in Poland that advocated the need for us to win the support of our Eastern neighbor. We need only recall Dmowski.

[Olszowski] Exactly. Eminent minds, by no means leaning toward leftwing views, have also felt and advised over recent years that Poland's security policy should be based on al alliance with the great Slav neighbor. This follows from the interests of the security of Poland and the Soviet Union alike, as well as the interests of the other Warsaw Pact allies. Our task and duty is to utilize the guarantees of the state's security within its present borders, borders established under the reign of the Piast dynasty. These borders have been granted to us by the might of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, and they guarantee us the all-round economic, social, and cultural development of Poland and the advancement of its civilization. Thus, the alliance with the Soviet Union is not a question of necessity. It is a question of an intelligent political choice, a choice most advantageous for Poland.

As I have already said, the Polish leftwing and Polish communists, socialists, and democrats created the modern concept of an alliance between Poland and the USSR and the modern concept of Polish foreign policy. Alliance with the Soviet Union is not merely a guarantee of security, although security is its basic element. This alliance also means comprehensive partnerly cooperation based on a permanent foundation of the ideological rapport. Soon People's Poland, reborn in 1944, will celebrate its 40th anniversary. There are no "blazing frontiers." Instead, there are friendly neighbors.

The years since the war have changed the economic and cultural face of the country. No one is in a position to question the postwar development of Polish culture, which is an important element of our national identity. We have eliminated illiteracy, the nation is educated, and there is general access to books, the cinema, theaters, radio, and television.

Moreover, Poland made a contribution to a search for peaceful solutions and to paving the road to disarmament and detente, including the plan for nuclear-free zone and for freezing armaments in Europe, and put forward many other initiatives, such as education in the spirit of peace, for example. Is this not a sufficient illustration of Poland's efforts to use the conditions of its sovereign existence in a sensible and humanitarian way? Is this not a factor in national identity?

The hard years of the crisis have weakened Poland's international position. We are making intensive efforts to regain it. What we need is national accord and a genuine dialogue for the good of our socialist fatherland.

Territorial-Political Reality in Europe Is Unshaken

[Stanek] A surge of revisionism is taking place in the FRG. The familiar statements made by Ministers Zimmermann and Windelen were followed by the voice of Bundestag Deputy Hupka from the CDU, who claims Polish Wroclaw. He made this claim on the eve of the papal visit to this city. Our public is greatly indignant at this.

[Olszowski] Indeed, the FRG is watching the papal visit in Poland with great attention and I would say irritation. Even the very itinerary of John Paul II in our country is an object of interest. In most cases, these are not positive reactions. Important forces in the FRG connected with the revanchist movement — among which the Greater-Germany illusions and the revanchist aspirations continue to live -- have become offended.

The pope's unequivocal stand on the question of Poland's territorial integrity, Polish sovereign rights to the lands "inherited from forbears," and the recollection of the hecatomb of those fallen in the struggle for independence and those murdered by the Nazi occupier deprive all those in the FRG for whom Wroclaw remains "only Breslau" of moral grounds for action.

The political forces -- the contemporary revisionists -- who dream of revenge and of the "resurrection" of the German reich on the 1937 borders on so-called legal ground, do not like to be reminded of Polish-German history and of the period during which the Poles in the Poznan region, who were subjected to Germanization, effectively fought to keep their lands and to "secure the state of Polish possessions."

The struggle that Poland waged to have its Odra-Nysa border recognized as final and irreversible was long. This struggle produced positive solutions in the seventies, including the Polish-FRG treaty on the bases of normalization of 7 December 1970. The Holy See did not definitively settle the issue of Church administration in Polish western and northern territories until 28 June 1972.

The FRG is trying to shift the guilt for crimes to the victims of these crimes. The so-called documents about alleged crimes committed against Germans are being compiled in the FRG.

FRG Ministers Zimmermann and Windelen, as well as other politicians, continue to question the finality of the postwar peace order in Europe. They propagate in public the illusions of the "open German problem," "German legal positions," "unification of Germany," and absorption of the GDR, which are disastrous for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

There are still obstacles to acknowledging reality in various circles that state in public that there are two German states: the FRG and the socialist GDR, with which Poland maintains friendly and allied relations. The territorial-political reality in Europe is for Poland and unshakable proposition. Moreover, the issue of borders was settled once and for all at Potsdam. Poland's territory is not and will never be an object of any discussions, Gen W. Jaruzelski emphatically stated. The Polish Government and all the Polish people are resolutely united on this issue.

Poland Will Not Accept Any Ultimatum

[Stanek] NATO states continue to list the conditions under which they would normalize their relations with Poland. Economic sanctions are continuing. Comrade Minister, what would you say about this unceremonious interference in Poland's domestic affairs?

[Olszowski] The issue of economic sanctions and restrictions, which have been imposed on us by the U.S. Government and its NATO allies, is related to the issue of the so-called conditions under which the sanctions would be abolished. Of course, what is at stake is the West's coordinated actions against Poland's vital interests, primarily economic interests, and the West's simultaneous attempt to compel our country to use domestic political solutions that would be to the liking of the West.

I think that the entire problem should be seen in the broader context of the current world situation, notably the NATO policy of confrontation. The sovereign decisions of 1981 dealt a heavy blow to plans to wrest Poland from the community of socialist states, thereby weakening the anti-imperialist front and the Warsaw Pact.

There is no doubt that the Western countries have invested considerable resources and staked their prestige on this policy. The fall of that policy and the frustration of the illusions that Poland's sociopolitical system could be changed produced the well-known consequences. It was decided to "punish" Poland. The NATO states laid down conditions for normalizing relations with our country. Poland will not accept an ultimatum. We continue and will continue to solve our problems by ourselves, guided by our national interests. The sooner the West understand this, the better.

[Stanek] This pressure, which is assuming the shape of propaganda aggression, is also present in the Western radio programs and press.

[Olszowski] Yes. After President Reagan proclaimed sanctions in December 1981 and after the Western countries joined him at the beginning of 1982, an unprecedented campaign, which has been correctly defined as propaganda aggression, began against Poland in the mass media. The aggression is continuing and is being stepped up, especially in the United States and France, that is, in the two countries which the Polish people have always approached with friendly feelings. Many declarations of friendship and economic, cultural, and other agreements, which were solemnly signed, have not been severed or trampled upon.

Even secondary aspects of mutual relations were not honored. Contacts between Polish Americans and their native land continue to be hindered in the United States. The good name of our country is being denigrated and attacks are made against our posts abroad and their staffs. In terms of international law we classify these actions, which are directed against the interests of a sovereign state and a founding member of the United Nations, as unprecedented aggressive moves, a violation of international law, and an infringement of the binding principles of international relations. As everyone knows, it is only the UN Security Council that may impose sanctions against member countries under procedures provided for by the statutes. However, the West makes such decisions in a selective way. Let me recall here the story of UN sanctions imposed on Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, for example, which the Western countries did not put into effect in reality.

The introduction of similar practices in interstate relations in peacetime augurs ill for the future life of the international community and threatens the spread of a typical "law of the rich and the strong."

What are the effects of these unfriendly steps toward us? Of course, we have already paid and are paying the necessary price for this. We have also taken the necessary action with regard to sanctions. We now rely on our own resources and on the permanent fraternal help of our tested Soviet friends and on friendly cooperation with the socialist countries. On this point we are at one with John Paul II's words of thanks addressed in Warsaw to those who have helped Poland in difficult moments.

[Stanek] Comrade Minister, how do you evaluate the international reaction to the papal visit to Poland?

[Olszowski] Foreign countries are displaying great interest in the visit. This interest is nothing new and nothing to wonder about but for the fact that some political circles, especially NATO political circles, have programmed this visit not as a normal pilgrimage, as the pope himself announced, but as a political event which should have bad results for Poland. It is still being maintained in the West that even if the visit took a positive course, the attitude toward Poland would not change. In view of such a programmed bias, John Paul II's pilgrimage is being followed in a very one-sided and tendentious manner, which is filled with controversial elements designed to turn the pilgrimage into an antisocialist demonstration.

For these political forces, which are supported by some elements of the information media, it is unimportant that the visit is an expression of the joint resolve of the authorities of the PPR, the Church, and the Holy See and that a crucial convergence of views on many basic issues did occur during the Beweder talks. These circles regard the papal visit as an excuse for easy manipulation and for doing harm to Poland. Let me add that there are also those who continue to report the visit and its results in an objective way. Let us hope that such reporting will prevail over attempts to blur the picture.

[Stanek] How do you view Polish-Vatican relations?

[Olszowski] The Polish-Vatican dialogue at the government level has continued for some years now. Various contacts are also being maintained. Archbishop Silvestrini, who is secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Holy See, also visited Poland recently in connection with preparations for the papal pilgrimage. We view with respect and attention the peace initiatives of the pope and the activities of the Holy See for peace and international cooperation. In this domain we have maintained lively mutual contacts in various international organizations. On balance, Polish-Vatican relations have a vital substance and serve the cause of peace and understanding among peoples. As has been reiterated time and again by the highest representatives of our state, we believe that these relations will continue to develop successfully.

PRON, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES MEET

AU240851 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Jun 83 p 6

[PAP report: "PRON Cooperation With Social Organizations"]

[Text] On 20 June in Warsaw a meeting of the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] with representatives of social organizations which have applied to join the movement was held to discuss the implementation of the tasks drawn up at the First PRON Congress. At the last count, there were 90 such social organizations in existence.

As stressed by Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, when he opened the discussions, experiences so far have shown that close cooperation between the movement's bodies and social organizations is in the interest of both sides as well as of the people and the public. The point is that this cooperation should be based on the principles of programmatic and organizational independence, mutual initiatives, and equal rights and duties since only such cooperation can be beneficial. The congress and the last session of the PRON National Council mapped out a series of tasks which would be impossible to implement without the active cooperation of these associations and organizations. There is, in particular, a need for the specialists from all walks of life to participate in the work of the problem-solving committees which are now being formed by national councils and in the work of PRON commissions at all the movement's levels. Many such specialists work for these social organizations. Such cooperation would constitute a good forum for the bilateral flow of information, initiatives, and experiences.

The PRON movement is awaiting the support of social organizations to disseminate the contents of PRON documents, as well as to broaden the movement's social base. In order to implement these tasks it will be necessary to take advantage of our lecturers, clubs, and organizational meetings. Another important matter is to ensure that the activists of these associations take part in the current action programs initiated by PRON. Their job should be to prepare a report on the basic needs for the family, children, and schools, to organize the anniversary celebrations of important events which are to take place shortly, create new organizational structures for the movement for the defense of peace, and make it more customary for people to work well and manage their enterprises more economically.

It was stated during the discussion that PRON could become a prop for social organizations, particularly small ones which have undertaken to perform ambitious tasks. The movement should especially support the activities of individual associations which deserve to have a wider social significance.

A draft to restructure the peace movement in Poland was given the support of the representatives of these social organizations. This movement, it was stated, should be composed of all levels of bodies. The common task which PRON shares with these social bodies is to make the public, particularly the young, aware of the threat being made to peace and of the effects of a possible nuclear war.

During the meeting many suggestions were made regarding cooperation between the bodies of PRON and the cells of these social organizations, and so it was, for instance, that the representative of the chief technical organization put forward a motion that a joint position should be worked out on the implementation of the economic reform.

MILEWSKI CHAIRS PZPR MEETING ON LAW, ORDER

LD280316 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 June -- Application of the statute on special legal regulations under the suspended martial law and assumptions and lines of amendments of the statute on public prosecutor's office were the topic of a meeting of the Committee for Law and Order of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party here today.

The meeting was chaired by chairman of the committee, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC PUWP Miroslaw Milewski, who at the beginning referred to the just ended visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland.

Members of the committee, during a discussion, referring to the statute on special law regulations stressed the need for factual analysis of effectiveness of particular regulations under martial law and under the suspended martial law. The fact was also stressed that the pope's visit proved that the so-called underground is not able to halt the progressing process of normalization.

A number of examples was quoted, of which the most significant is the number of persons sentenced for offences against the regulations binding under martial law and next, pardoned by the Council of State. [sentence as received] Some 679 persons were pardoned so far, out of some 795 cases reviewed till now.

Participants in the meeting also pointed to the social feelings persisting in many groups of people who believe that the application of law against many offenders is too lenient and penalties too low.

Director of the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the CC PUWP, Secretary of the Committee Michal Atlas, reviewing the discussion, stated that return to the situation before December 1981 will not be possible in every domain of the law, even if, eventually, martial law is lifted in the future. Michal Atlas also [word indistinct] that infringements upon the existing law significantly decreased in particular circles and communities.

This does not obviously mean that the law-abiding state should not be prepared for attempts carried out by the [word indistinct] enemies. This applies to all law-enforcing bodies, militia, public prosecutors office and judiciary.

KPN LEADERS APPEAL SENTENCES: TRIAL BEGINS

LD271742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The trial of the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] has started before the Supreme Court Military Chamber. Its leaders are Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew, Tadeusz Stanski, and Tadeusz Jandziszak. In October of last year they were sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court: Moczulski received 7 years imprisonment, Szeremietiew and Stanski received 5 years imprisonment, and Jandziszak received 2 years imprisonment suspended for 5 years. The defense attorneys today presented in detail the reasons why they have appealed the previous verdict. In view of Tadeusz Jandziszak's illness the court has decided to try to his appeal case separately.

CEAUSESCU LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW SUMMIT

AU271308 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Moscow this afternoon to attend a meeting of party-state leaders of certain European socialist countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

At Otopeni Airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee, members of the Central Committee, of the State Council and of the government, by leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, and by other officials. Also present at the airport was USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Evgeniy Tyazhelnikov and other members of the embassy staff. Pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY SWEDISH JOURNALIST

AU271746 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania on 19 May received the Swedish journalist Peter Jonsson, special correspondent of the newspaper AFTONBLADET and of the magazine ETC., and gave him an interview.

Comrade Niclae Ceausescu reaffirmed in the interview that we are building socialism on the basis of the general principles of scientific socialism and of the need to forge a society in which the workers class and the other categories of working people, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia are masters of the national resources and of the country's destinies. Romania pursues a development that will consolidate and strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty.

Answering another question, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recalled that our country does not allow military maneuvers on its territory because it does not consider military maneuvers necessary in the present international conditions. Referring to the situation in Europe and to the huge quantities of weaponry, including nuclear ones, stockpiled on the continent, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned Romania's special concern to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and to bring about the removal and destruction of the existing ones.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed particular praise for the Swedish proposals concerning the establishment of an extensive denuclearized zone in central Europe, and highlighted that our country is in favor of such zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that for 2 consecutive years Romania has cut back its military spending, and that it has decided not to increase it until 1985. Naturally, he stated, we would like all the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states and other countries, particularly the ones with the highest military expenditures, to do likewise.

He then stated that our country maintains and develops relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, and reasserted Romania's position on solving the Afghanistan problem. He also reaffirmed Romania's viewpoints concerning the new world economic order, eliminating the gaps between poor and rich countries, and dealing with the international economic crisis.

As for the fact that the thesis of the proletarian dictatorship has been replaced in Romania by that of a state of workers revolutionary democracy -- which was the subject of another question -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that socialism has always been aimed at forging a democratic society. The workers class intention was to achieve -- simultaneously with the elimination of the exploiting classes and of the bourgeoisie -- a society in which the masses, the people themselves, could actively participate in the management of all sectors of activity. In view of that and of the fact that the very concept of dictatorship has been greatly compromised and that it does not reflect the real and democratic essence of the socialist society, we opted for that decision.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stressed that in Romania the nationality problem has been solved in the principle of full equality of rights among all the citizens, regardless of nationality.

The Romanian president concluded by stating that the relations between our country and Sweden are good, and expressed the conviction that the economic levels of the two countries will permit them to develop their economic cooperation more markedly. He then conveyed to the readers of the above publications and to the friendly Swedish people best wishes for prosperity and well-being.

USSR PROSECUTOR GENERAL VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU270952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Procuracy led by Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov, which paid a visit to our country, was received by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Nicolae Popovici, prosecutor general of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

E.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to our country, was also present.

During their visit to Romania the guests had talks at the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the High Court, and the Brasov County Prosecutor's Office.

Likewise, the delegation visited economic and cultural units in Bucharest municipality and Arges, Prahova, and Brasov Counties. They were also received by Comrade Marin Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Brasov County RCP Committee.

POPE'S 'FATEFUL' TALKS WITH POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

AU241346 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Jun 83 p 4

[Andrej Novak commentary: "Fateful Dialogue in Poland"; Passage in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE NEWSPAPERS THAT DISPATCHED THEIR FOREIGN POLITICAL REPORTERS TO POLAND AS WELL AS THEIR VATICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO FOLLOW THE POPE DURING HIS VISIT THERE WERE NOT WRONG. IT IS NOT YET POSSIBLE TO MAKE A FINAL APPRAISAL OF THIS JOURNEY BUT IT IS ALREADY CLEAR THAT THE POPE'S VISIT IS A DISTINCT POLITICAL EVENT. JOHN PAUL II IS ACTING IN POLAND AS A PEACEMAKER, AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE SIDES INVOLVED, AND AS AN ENVOY WHO IS TRYING, IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL INTERESTS, TO OPEN A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THEIR ADMINISTRATORS.

Poland, motherland, and people -- these are the words that appear one after another in all the pope's speeches. As soon as he arrived there, John Paul II announced that he would not speak in parables: In his greetings address at Warsaw airport he referred to the "painful events connected with the date of 13 December 1981."

"It is said that Poland is suffering," General Jaruzelski indirectly replied to this reference prior to the meeting at Belweder, "but who has calculated how great are the suffering, the pain, and the tears that we have spared ourselves?" But answering the general, who claimed that the "worst has passed," the pope expressed the hope that "henceforth it will be possible to embark on the road of social renewal that began with the social accords that were worked out with such great efforts in the most criticial days in August 1980."

Proceeding from stage to stage, Wojtyla definded the principles that he has expressed in his speeches and encyclicals. He spoke about the "truth without which no social dialogue is possible" and about the right of workers to free trade union associations and to dialogue because the "individual whoworks is not only a means of production but also a subjective factor who, in the entire production process, has precedence before capital," as he said in his speech to 1.5 million miners in Katowice where he stopped on Monday.

However, the central event of this visit took place in Czestochowa on Sunday. Speaking in Jasna Gora, in the shadow of the Black Madonna whom the Church considers the queen of Poland and the symbol of victory in wars against the Swedes, Turks, Russians, and Germans and, at the same time, the symbol of protection in the difficult situations in which Poland's history abounds, the pope most completely expressed his doctrinal philosophical thinking, on the one hand, and at the same time, most directly related this thinking to the events in Poland. Freedom is not only a "criterion of man's dignity" but also a "task," it is incumbent upon man to "live freedom, to use it wisely, to build and not to destroy."

And this personal freedom is closely associated with another dimension, with the "freedom of the people, the free motherland, and the restored dignity of the sovereign state.... The state is truly sovereign if it leads society and, at the same time, serves the common welfare of society and enables the people to develop as an autonomous subjective factor, as the main factor of its own identity."

John Paul II put the freedom conceived in this manner into an international framework: "Our geopolitical position is very difficult...."

However, the so-called appeal from Jasna Gora that was unexpectedly published on Sunday evening is perhaps even more significant as regards its consequences.

On the one hand, the appeal advocates everything that has been achieved after August 1980 and, on the other, it speaks about reconciliation and foregiveness, because otherwise it will not be possible to break the "fetters of hate," and once again advocates "understanding of the historical road" of the Polish people because it is only within this framework that the state, based on the trust of the people, will also be strong.

It has been reported that the pope probably wrote the text of the appeal at the last moment, in order, according to some opinions, to utilize the most suitable moment to clearly define the nature of his visit or, according to some other opinions, to calm the spirits, to comply with the views of the authorities who are protesting because the religious ceremonies have involved too many political elements. It is probably no accident that, after his appeal, the church ushers confiscated some banners with the word "Solidarity" inscribed on them.

The pope quite unambiguously defends the right to free trade union associations and also defends the church's social doctrine. He also defends the work of Solidarity in the past but he never said that Solidarity should be the main promoting factor of that policy today also. The pope probably realizes that what is needed at this time is a reconciliation with General Jaruzelski, regardless of what he might think of him. This does not imply a reconciliation at any price, however. As the head of the Church, John Paul II obviously does not agree with the clerical opposition that claims that the Church only cares for order in the vast concentration camp into which Poland has been transformed. At his meeting with bishops, he clarly called for unity around Glemp. But on the other hand he also demanded that Jaruzelski ensure freedom not only for the state but also for its citizens.

This is certainly not a normal task for a head of the church, just as it is not a normal task for a general to lead the state. At the same time, the picture of this pope and this general who negotiate about the fate of Poland in order to avert the danger which they both feel, is grotesque and tragic. But the pope is backed by the masses of people and the general by the army which is able to subdue these masses and, at this time, the dialogue between them is probably the only way to save Poland from a pacification in the Hungarian or Czechoslovak way. But regardless of all that, a necessary evil cannot be a model either for future Poland or, even less, for anyone else.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GRACANIN LEAVES FOR FRG

LD270913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], left today for a working visit to the FRG at the head of a YPA delegation.

During his stay in the FRG, Gracanin will visit a number of units and installations of the FRG Armed Forces, and will hold talks with his hosts on further promoting relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Petar Gracanin and the members of his delegation were seen off at Batajnica Airport by Liuetenant Colonel General Pavel Suc, Major General [Zdravko Loncar), Rear Admiral (Milun Nikolic) and other YPA officers. (Rolf Ocken), military attache of the FRG in the SFRY, was also in the send-off party.

ECONOMIC ACCORDS LACKING IN UNCTAD'S FINAL WEEK

Most Issues Unresolved

LD280642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The majority of more than 25 working bodies of the sixth UNCTAD which held sessions today (Monday) have not reached the necessary agreement, and in some of them not even an indication of a compromise on the issues discussed has been noticed.

The growing tendency is to refer the unresolved issues to the plenum, the bureau of the conference or the president of the session and his high-level contact group set up last Friday. In all the bodies which were in session today efforts were visible to overcome disagreements on the majority of the most important questions relating to the international economic situation and cooperation between countries, especially between the developed and developing countries.

Unlike other committees, the fourth committee was successful at least inasmuch as it reached agreement on a resolution which lists the necessary UNCTAD's activities in support of economic cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

The fourth committee adjusted the documents relating to the development of the insular and landlocked developing countries. However, agreement has not been [word indistinct] on the issues of technology, shipping, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and on support to national liberation movements.

The first committee, which deals with the overall commodity problem, is to end work this evening. The second committee (trade) has not reached agreement on a draft resolution but continues informal work although it has referred the whole matter to the president's contact group.

The third committee (finance, monetary issues) this morning submitted its file to the president's contact group. The file contains no conclusions, recommendations or agreement on the issues considered.

The most active is president's contact group which held two long sessions today.

'Atmosphere of Waiting'

LD280337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The 4th and last week of the 6th session of the U.N. Conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) opened this morning, Monday, in Belgrade in an atmosphere of waiting for a way out of the deadlock in which negotiations in the conference committees had found themselves.

Although formally the work in a majority of the committees was completed informal consultations went on with higher intensity, observers were laying their special hopes on the high-level contact group of the president of UNCTAD session which started consultations last Friday.

So far, 24 foreign or other ministers have indicated their intention to attend the closing meeting but this number is not yet final, as often not scheduled highranking officials keep coming in at Belgrade Airport.

The ministers are expected by their presence of the session to impart a deeper political importance to the closing of the session and to make it possible -- within the president's contact - group -- that at least some concrete agreements be reached.

Delegates were very much guarded in their evaluations of a possible outcome of the session and recalled that, at such marathon-long gatherings, individual sides would consent to a compromise often in the dying minutes. The "Group of 77" practically cannot show more readiness for a compromise than it already did in the Buenos Aires platform in which no accusations at anybody's expense are to be found, but only an invitation to dialogue and cooperation, representatives of the developing countries pointed out.

On the other hand many independent observers at the session drew attention to unyielding stands of the group B (Western industralized countries) linking that with a rising tide of conservatism in those countries finding its expression in "Reaganist" and "Thatcherist" economic concepts. In some aspects, the Western countries have even fallen back on their positions prior to UNCTAD'S 5th session, particularly so in the fields of trade and finance, an Asian observer assessed.

The prevailing opinion in observer quarters is that the "D" group countries, (East European) have not displayed any noticeable initiative but were more active only when their direct interests were involved.

As the end of the conference is drawing nearer, less and less information are being disclosed in public and more and more meetings are being held behind closed doors, which inevitably stirs up speculations. The press-centre in the Sava Conference Hall since this morning has again been full to capacity and resounding with incessant sound of typewriters.

Since this morning the attention of the world public has been focusing on Belgrade with heightened intensity expecting the UNCTAD session here to make a decisive step toward a solution to the world economic crisis.

NATIONALISM CAUSING STIR IN KOSOVO PROVINCE

Proposal To Change Flag Opposed

AU231355 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 83 p 3

[N.T. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jun -- The flags of nationalities must also, by their forms and substances, express Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Proceeding from this position, members of the Coordination Committee for Intranational Relations of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, with the exception of the representative of Kosovo, today expressed their support for the initiative of the Assembly of Serbia that an accord should be concluded on the federal level to resolve the problem of the use of flags of nationalities in a unified manner throughout the country.

Joint Solutions

The initiative proceeded from the fact that the individual nationalities are not concentrated only in one single republic. For this reason it would be inconceivable, as Milivoje Draskovic, republican secretary for legislation, said in an introductory speech, to treat the problem of hoisting the flags of nationalities differently from one republic to another republic or province. The problem of the use of flags, particularly of nationalities, has been neglected. Although positions on the use of the flags of nationalities were adopted, no social attention was paid to this problem during the past 10 years. The developments in Kosovo came as a signal to better review this problem. It was realized that a neglect in this field causes political damage, Milivoje Draskovit said. Two years ago, the Presidency of the SR of Serbia assessed that it would be necessary to adopt a law which would regulate this problem.

However, the assembly has not offered a text of accord because it proceeds from the position, as was said today, that the contents of this accord should be drafted by representatives of all peoples and nationalities on the federal level.

The substance of this initiative enables all people in the country to agree on the use of the flags of nationalities because, as was said in the discussion today, there are advocates who refer to Tito's idea that the nationalities should have their own flags, but they do not refer to the other part of Tito's idea -- that the flags should be in accordance with Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that all peoples and nationalities throughout the country should enjoy equal rights. Some arguments were provoked today by the reaction of Ismail Mikulovci, representative of Kosovo, who said that every request to raise this question is incompatible with the earlier adopted positions (of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP of 17 July 1981, of the LCY Central Committee Executive Bureau of 24 January 1969, and other important events). According to him, this would mean a revision and change of the adopted positions.

Tradition

Mikulovci stressed that the flag of Albanian nationality has a revolutionary tradition, and that for this reason the fact that the enemy displayed the Albanian flag during the time of counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo does not mean that this flag should now be changed. In this connection, Mikulovci recalled the positions of this committee, which had earlier already twice noted that there was no need to change the use of the Albanian flag.

Four Sentenced for 'Hostile Activity'

AU231356 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] The Province Executive Council District Court Bench chaired by Bujar Juniku has sentenced four men to prison terms for hostile activity. Mustaf Demaj, 21, farmer, was sentenced to 2 years and 10 months in prison; Nazir Mujaj, 20, unemployed, was sentenced to 1 year and 9 months in prison; Miljazim Bljakaj, 20, farmer, was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison; while juvenile F.B., 16, was sentenced to a 1-year juvenile detention. They all come from the village of Vrelo, Istok Commune. In 1981 and 1982, they wrote slogans with hostile contents and, in addition, during the counterrevolution they uprooted vegetables on nearly 6 hectares of socially owned land.

KOMUNIST Editors Briefed

LD242101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, received today chief and responsible editors of the republican and provincial editions of KOMUNIST, headed by Veljko Miladinovic, director and chief and responsible editor of all editions of this newspaper.

On this occasion Kurtesi acquainted them with results achieved in the implementation of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo and with efforts undertaken by the LC and other progressive forces aimed at full stabilization of the situation in the province.

Kurtesi is reported to have said that the overall situation in Kosovo is more favorable and that it is improving daily. The action by the LC and other subjective forces in the province has narrowed the scope for hostile activity, which is now expressed mainly verbally, through the writing of slogans and the distribution of leaflets. However, even this kind of hostile activity has been significantly curbed.

The political situation in Kosovo is aggravated by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which, although on the decline and even virtually at a halt in some environments, still continues. In this connection Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed the efforts made by the progressive forces in Kosovo are aimed at halting this process.

Speaking about the economic situation in the province, he described it as complex but added that the trend is toward positive changes.

Kurtesi also stressed the significance of the public information media in overcoming the present situation in Kosovo, adding that, despite the contribution by journalists and the press in this direction, there are still instances of a one-sided representation of the situation in the province, which hinders action by the LC and other progressive forces aimed at a complete stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

Intranational Relations Discussed

LD232221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Intranational relations in the Serbian Socialist Republic are not put on the agenda because they are critical and because the situation demands some urgent intervention in the republic, it was emphasized at today's joint session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Commission and the Serbian SAWP conference coordination committee for Intranational Relations. However, nationalism is increasing and it represents the greatest threat to fellowship in Yugoslavia. The Leage of Communists, therefore, must not limit itself to pointing out, counting the phenomena, and battling against it but it must also analyze the basic reasons for the phenomena of nationalism, it was said in the discussion.

The introductory report by Dusan Janjic and the reference to some direct and long-term tasks of the League of Communists and the SAWP in the struggle against nationalism, as well as the material on the talks in 12 municipalities in the republic which preceded this discussion, helped today's session to deal with the essence of the problem, that is with the reasons for the phenomena of nationalism.

Referring to the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, after which the Serbian nationalism turned into revanchism, Dusan Janjic emphasized that in the struggle against this nationalism we can no longer refer to the existence of only one form of Serbian nationalism: hegemonism and unitarianism. By limiting all forms of Serbian nationalism to the one which was and still is important and even dominant, we only encourage the belief that nationalism is exclusively a "remnant" of the past and anything else that belongs to it.

Apart from this, Janjic said, this also objectively encourages the so-called "defensive" Serbian nationalism. If we continue to notice only this form, we shall also continue to be "surprised" about nationalism among the young and or about the tendencies among the Serbian nationalists toward separation and the creation of a "united" and "independent Serbia" which is also reflected in the thesis that "Serbia in Yugoslavia only lost while other gained" and in the conclusion that Yugoslavia should be "brought to an end" because it is "a mistake of the past."

Speaking about the way to recognize nationalism in everyday work, Dusan Janjic emphasized that it is untenable to equate the terms "national" and "nationalist" as well as to attempt, for instance, to equate the entire Serbian people with the policy of the Serbian and other bourgeoisie in Yugoslavia between the two wars, "extending" such assessments to the modern Serbs and Serbia as well as to every expression of their national identity.

Emphasizing the need to oppose such phenomena in all part of Yugoslavia, Janjic emphasized thatin fact the nationalist forces are attempting to espand "anti-Serbian disposition" which, apart from stressing the "subordination" of one's own nation, represents a way to destablize Yugoslavia by disrupting intranational relations in it and even in the League of Communists itself.

It was emphasized in the discussion that a direct task for the future is to analyze the actual social situation and especially its political dimensions much more closely and thoroughly.

During the discussions in 12 municipalities of the republic and also during today's discussion, there was the view that there are no fanatical nationalists among the workers. As a rule, they do not exist among the peasants, they do not exist among youth. Where do they exist then? The speakers in the debate who asked this question added that the only place we can then look for them is in the press and among the cultural elite, in the attacks in the coffeeshops and in the signing of nationalist songs.

The League of Communists was also reproached for dealing more with the phenomena of nationalism and the excesses than with their essence, as a conviction opposed to the socialist conviction because nationalism represents an antipode to the socialist and class struggle. According to a speaker, the thesis that difficulties during a crisis cause nationalism is an ugly and defeatist thesis. However, the majority of the participants in the discussion considered that the League of Communists should not neglect what represents the deepest roots of nationalist phenomena and which are the subject of discussion in the work collectives in the 12 municipalities of the republic, that is isolation within one's own borders and undermining of the united Yugoslav market as a result of some solutions appertaining to the system (which should be changed). Sections of intelligentsia and some professional political cadres also often overemphasize the conflict of narrow interests which they then raise to the level of republican, provincial or national interests, causing nationalism to strengthen. This only provokes nationalism, it was said, and is reflected among the workers and youth. The practical struggle against nationalism must therefore be waged against the causes rather than the consequences.

Situation 'Improving'

LD242113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Titova Mitrovica (Kosovo), June 24 (TANJUG) -- Top leaders of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia assessed today, Friday, that the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo was "improving".

President of the Serbian Republican Presidency Nikola Ljubicic and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Dusan Ckrebic, who have over the past few days toured Kosovo, a province within the Republic of Serbia, pointed out that there still were political problems, particularly in regard to the moving out of Serbs and Montenegrins from the mainly Albanian-populated Kosovo.

Ljubicic said that "an unequal relations to or pressure on any nation or nationality" was "a kind of genocide".

Ljubicic pointed out economic problems which are, according to him, "the most complex" in Kosovo in comparison with Yugoslavia as a whole and urged a more intensive employment, particularly in smaller enterprises, and an encouraging of the small-scale industry.

Ljubicic rejected the "adventurism policy" of those who "think that it is easy to change state borders" and stressed that "Kosovo has been and will be a part of the Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia".

Party leader Ckrebic warned that it must be reckoned with enemy activity in the region, which still proceeds within the framework of "irredentist strategy" and added that it was "difficult to suppose that there is no collusion with foreign services."

The unrests of Albanian irredentists and nationalists in Kosovo two years ago were partly incited and directed from neighbouring Albania.

Emigration, Economy Discussed

LD250342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, today visited Titova Mitrovica and Trepca combine. After a visit to the factory for electric batteries, they and Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, held talks with the political-economic aktiv of the municipality and the combine.

During the conversation, it was assessed that the political and security situation had improved, although the enemy continues its activity with individual acts, mainly by writing slogans. Recently, there have been no murders, rape or cases of blood vengeance on a national basis. The emigration of Serbs and Montegrins has been considerably reduced. While 266 people submitted applications this year, in 1981 there were 1,200 applications. Thirty-five have asked to return and efforts are being made to encourage this process, including giving priority in employment.

Summing up the impression of his 2-day visit to Kosovo, Nikola Ljubicic said that the situation in Kosovo was undoubtedly getting better but that serious problems existed in economic stabilization, especially as the economic situation in the country was particularly complex in Kosovo.

Apart from being poorly developed, Kosovo also embarked in large investment projects and time was needed for the invested resources to produce results. It is now necessary to pay attention to smaller workers which have a more immediate impact on production and on the employment of young people. Everything must be done so that Kosovo uses all its assets for development and engages all its potential, while the republic and wider Yugoslav community will continue to help until the province becomes capable of faster development through its own accumulation of funds.

During our conversation about this visit, we have made assessments which will also be present in our future work. We said that any unequal relationship or pressure against people or nationality was incompatible with the character of our Socialist society. Any such pressure represents a kind of genocide. The pressure does not come from the workers because they are guided by other values -- solidarity and self-management. For them it is essential to know who supports this social order and socialism and who does not.

We must settle accounts with everyone who opposes the LCY policy ideologically and class-wise, regardless of national origin. The pressure on the Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate was not born in the heads of the workers but in the heads of the nationlists and irredentists, of those who dream about conquering other people's territory and who think that it is easy to change state borders. This dangerous thought was born in the heads of those who are not oriented towards linking brotherhood and unity but who lead an adventurous policy and drive peoples and nationalities into risky undertakings. Some immature intellectuals were deceived into accepting this as their policy and poisoning the young generation.

Great service has been rendered by the Communists of Kosovo, especially from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, Ljubicic emphasized, who entered the political battle which had produced results. Everything that happened in Kosovo, and which is still happening on a smaller scale, makes us Communists wonder what we have done wrong to cause this in our country? Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and Turks lived together in Kosovo for centuries without any conflicts on the ideopolitical plane. This shows that the enemy worked underground for a very long time and succeeded in creating mistrust and a deep gap, especially among a section of the young generation. All this helped to undermine the political unity which existed in Kosovo.

This is a warning that we must follow every similar problem and phenomenon and solve it as soon as it appears. If we hush it up or put it off, it will be much more difficult and complex to solve later.

Ljubicic then pointed out that it was necessary to eliminate mistrust wherever it still existed -- in the organs of the militia, in the judiciary and in municipal services. This can be done only by concrete work and a fair attitude toward everyone. Property and other disputes, clashes between commissions and quarrels occur everywhere, but here, where the population is nationally mixed, such relations between the Albanian and non-Albanian population assume nationalist traits and this is then also transferred outside Kosovo. These disputes are very sensitive and this is why the militia organs, courts, reconciliation councils and socio-political communities must react quickly.

According to Ljubicic, the emigation of Serbs and Montenegrins reflects not only the economic but also the political situation in Kosovo. Some people who are leaving say that they are doing so because of the feeling of insecurity, because of a tacit, hidden pressure. Others say that they have the feeling of inequality as regards employment, housing or education of children. Such things most likely exist but in some places there is also incitement for more. This is why I think it is good what you are doing here and that you are building several small economic projects in the countryside. There should be even more of them in order to employ surplus manpower, so that it remains where it is.

Referring to information about Kosovo, Ljubicic said that it could be onesided even when correct facts were reported. If only reports on negative phenomena are reported, one may ask what is the purpose of this journalist, Communist or editor? One should consider whether a constant negative presentation of the Kosovo situation irritates the cadres in Kosovo who are waging a struggle and makes their life miserable and the struggle more difficult. One should also consider the people in the central area of the republic and throughout Yugoslavia who read this. This is gradually creating an impression of oppression of the Serbs and inciting Serbian nationalism, while creating the impression among the wider public that the entire situation in Kosovo is bleak. If journalists obtained this information, they could use it in a different way. They could approach Kurtesi and Jasari.

This is why I think that the reproaches made in regard to individuals in the public media are justified. However, we support then when information gives a comprehensive picture.

In order for the people to feel equal in this multinational environment, Ljubicic continued, it would be reasonable and necessary to ensure that the children learned both languages -- Albanian and Serbian. This should be done since they live together and parents should be influenced in this respect at the parents' meetings and through the system of education.

Assessing the cooperation between Titova Mitrovica and Titovo Uzice, two towns bearing Tito's name, Ljubicic said that this cooperation should serve as an example. This practice should be introduced between all regions and other towns in Yugoslavia with the municipalities in Kosovo and the other way around.

All those who are acting in a hostile manner would like to see an adventurous aim fulfilled. However, they must know -- if they do not know and we have to tell them -- that these aims will never be fulfilled. Kosovo was and will remain part of the Republic of Serbia and of Yugoslavia. The intranational relations in Kosovo were good and the brotherly wish of the Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbs is that they should also remain good in the future. We shall strive by all means to keep these relations brotherly, to eliminate all forms of pressure and to achieve full solidarity, Ljubicic said in conclusion.

It is encouraging that the political and security situation is much better and that there is a tendency towards further improvement. This is the result of activity of the League of Communists and all subjective forces and we must go on in this direction, said Dusan Ckrebic. Of course, we must reckon with hostile activity in this area which continues to be part of the irredentist strategy. There is a link between the internal and external enemies and efforts must be made to cut this link. It is hard to assume that there is no link with foreign [intelligence] services. Official state relations between our country and other countries are one thing, while the work of their services -- whose task is to exploit our economic situation and difficulties and reduce our prestige in the world -- is another.

It is certainly necessary to continue the political engagement of the League of Communists and all Socialist forces in order to eliminate the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure. It is necessary to strive to keep everyone here and to create possibilities for everyone's life here, just as we are creating the possibilities for the equality of all citizens in our country, so that they can work and live anywhere in our community.

Ckrebic then referred to the talks aimed at getting foreign loans. As much as the governments of some countries wish to help us to overcome the balance of payments difficulties, they at the same time put forward conditions which are sometimes close to the limit of what is acceptable, while sometimes they cannot be accepted because they threaten our sovereignty. There is a red line over which we cannot and do not want to go because it affects our sovereignty. We learned how to spend and we have to learn how to save, as well as how to suffer. We have considerable resources which we used in the past and which are invested in the economic development. Our primary task is to see how these resources are being put to use in produciton in order to increase exports and to pay off the debts.

Commenting on the fact that only 3 percent of the total number of the employed work in the private sector, Ckrebic said that this was not very much and that, on the other hand, the number of unemployed who represented a burden for the public sector was very high. Employing them using public resources is now very expensive and economically almost impossible. It is therefore necessary to turn to the small-scale economy and to the activities linked with means of production owned by the citizens.

ZAGREB GROUP ON TRIAL FOR 'CRIMES AGAINST STATE'

LD271149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- A group of seven men went on trial today before the grand district court in Zagreb, with judge Josip Golub presiding, on the well-grounded suspicion of crimes against the people and state.

In the dock were: Vladimir Jurinic, second-year student at the Faculty of Economics (1957); Stjepan Cipuric, car mechanic (1947); Ivan Desovic, unemployed workman (1955); Zvonimir Zuza, teacher at Ivo Andric primary school in Zagreb (1952); Josip Penic Grgas, car mechanic (1958); Josip Penic, agricultural worker (1949); and Bozidar Cuk, agricultural worker (1962).

All the accused come from the area of the Jastrebarsko municipality near Zagreb, with the exception of Desovic.

According to the indictment, the accused "formed a group to commit terrorist crimes from motives of hostility toward the SFRY, by causing explosions in order to create a feeling of personal insecurity among citizens."

The accused also portrayed the country's sociopolitical circumstances in a malicious and untruthful manner. They also brought propaganda material into the country from abroad with the aim of calling for an anticonstitutional change in the socialist self-managing social order, destroying brotherhood and unity and the equality of the nations and nationalities, and portraying the country's sociopolitical situation in a malicious and untruthful manner.

According to the indictment they committed crimes against the base of the socialist self-managing social order and against the SFRY'S security by joining together for hostile activity and by terrorism and hostile propaganda.

All the accused, with the exception of the two Penics, are in confinement by the Zagreb district court.

The trial continues.

GROUP 'INSPIRED BY MUSLIM NATIONALISM' CHARGED

LD231234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Sarajevo is reported to have brought charges today against a group of people for hostile activity inspired by Muslim nationalism. The results of the investigation confirm the initial suspicion that the members of this group committed the following offenses: Alija Izetbegovic and Omer Behmen, the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity under Article 136 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code; Hasan Cengic, Ismet Kasumagic, Edhem Bicakcic, and Huso Zivalj, the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity under the same article paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code; Salih Behmen, Rasid Prguda, Mustafa Spahic, Dozemal Latic, Meliha Selihbegovic, and Dervis Djurdjevic, the criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 136 Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code; and Djula Bicakcic, the criminal act of aiding and abetting after the commission of a criminal act under article 137 Paragraph 1 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

The district court in Sarajevo will set the date of the trial as soon as the indictments become legally valid.

MACEDONIAN SAWP OFFICIALS ELECTED, TASKS VIEWED

AU231958 NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Summary] A session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia was held yesterday. Bosko Stankovski, president of the Macedonian Assembly, and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, attended the session. Uros Andreevski, member of the Presidium, was elected president of the Republican Conference for 1 year. Anica Dzadzu was reelected president of the Conference for Sociopolitical Activities of Women. Zivko Magdski was elected president of the Republican Committee of Local Communities.

The session also adopted reports on the work of the Republican Conference, the Presidium and the Control Committee. Vaska Duganova, outgoing president of the Republican Conference, made the introductory speech.

"The stress of the SAWP activities," Duganova stated, "should be in the future, as it was in the past, chiefly on mobilizing working people and citizens in the struggle for economic stabilization, particularly since positive examples in some communities show that there is no other way out but the one we have agreed upon. It is time that everybody should bear responsibility for any departures from the agreed policy and for some antisocialist relations in various communes," Duganova stressed.

Morico Romano, member of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, introduced the discussion of a report by the Macedonian Executive Council on economic trends in the republic. He said that the discussion of this report constitutes another contribution of the SAWP to the realization of the 1983 development resolution.